





## SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The death of William Macdonald, one of the best and steadiest middle-weight jockeys of the day, has cast a gloom over the racing world, and will give a mournful prominence to the Liverpool Autumn Meeting of 1881. I said last week all that there is to be said, I think, on the subject of the accident, and I only allude to it now because it offers a kind of apology for the system of large fees to jockeys which has lately provoked a good deal of public discussion. A jockey may be said to carry his life in his hand in a big race, and the public have no idea what narrow escapes happen in the middle when a jockey is trying to come through his horses. It may be preposterous paying such large sums to mere lads for piloting a horse first past the judge's box, but I fail to see that there is anything more preposterous in this case than in that of star actors or operatic singers. A first-class jockey possesses gifts just as rare as those of Adeline Patti or Tommaso Salvini, and therefore I see nothing irrational or illogical in paying him an exceptional rate for the exercise of those gifts.

It was a strange coincidence that William Day, the trainer of Foxhall, should meet with a serious accident just after the mishap to the jockey who first really established the American horse's fame in this country. William Day, however, I am glad to say, is not likely to suffer permanently from his injuries. I am no great admirer of him, but the sporting world would miss him if the grim King carried him off in this sudden fashion.

A somewhat novel match came off at Surbiton on Saturday, in which Mr. Herbert Lawrence undertook to ride a bicycle against Mr. F. Stevens' running. The latter to receive eight miles start in twenty, the eight miles not to occupy more than 55 minutes. Stevens is not unknown to fame as an amateur pedestrian, whilst Lawrence is what the reporters term "a mere stripling." At the end of his thirteenth mile Lawrence practically collapsed, being then too much distressed to go much faster than a walking pace, and in the end the runner won by a mile and a quarter. Taking a crack bicyclist—say John Keene—and a crack runner—say Cummings—I should say that the former could allow the latter about 50 minutes in a twenty-mile race; so that the start allowed the runner in the present case was not more than a fair bicyclist should grant a moderate runner over the distance. Possibly the match may induce some of the professionals to have a try at the same game.

As I hinted previously, the Australian cricketers will figure prominently in the Canterbury week. The opening match of the week will be Kent v. Australia, the second Kent v. Middlesex, a decided improvement upon the interesting matches played during the week last season. Kent, however, is hardly strong enough to make a good fight against the colonists, and I should have preferred seeing the match I suggested—namely, Australia v. South of England. However, in any case, the appearance of our antipodean constants will add a very popular feature to the time-honoured cricket carnival at Canterbury.

Is it true that the Thames was deliberately netted in broad daylight last week between Staines and Egham Lock, by a party of gentlemen? I am told that such was the case, and that all the favourite haunts of fishermen who ply the gentle craft in that neighbourhood were swept in this unsportsmanlike fashion. Now this is a scandalous thing, and I hope the Angling Associations of London will unite in protesting against it, and make their protest heard in the proper quarter. For my own part, I could hardly have believed that there existed apparently respectable persons capable of an act which seems to me so odious and despicable, that I cannot trust myself to comment further upon it, lest I should be betrayed into using language more violent than becomes a sober journalist.

"My fellow toiler," the Calman, has been displaying his athletic prowess this week at Lillie Bridge, and in very creditable fashion too. On Monday, Robert Winston, of Chelsea, and James Wren, of Paddington, competed for the London Cab-drivers' Long Distance Championship, twenty miles; the cabdriver won a good race, and was rewarded by witnessing a good race, though the distance was not run out. Wren, the winner, who is 35 years of age, covered upwards of 9½ miles in the first hour, and 16½ miles in 1 h. 43 mins. 58½ secs., at which period Winston gave up, and the race was over. The winner's performance is an excellent one, considering his age and the sedentary nature of his occupation. He trots something in Rowell's style, and seems good for double the distance.

I was the first to protest against that discreditable exhibition, called a walking match, between the two females, Madame Engle and Miss Brown, but of course protests are of no avail when the promoters see their way to making money out of the affair. Madame Engle has written an extraordinary letter to a contemporary, defending herself from the imputation of unwomanly conduct, and declaring that her long walks have done her no harm. It may be so, but it is not pleasant to read in the report that "towards the close the sickness with which Miss Brown had been troubled, passed off." Or again, "Miss Brown was now evidently suffering pain, and subsequently it transpired that the lining of her boot having worked down, had caused a bad blister right round the back and under the heel." Miss Brown, we are told, is "a smart young woman of 29 summers, stands 5 ft. 4½ in. high, and weighs 108 lb. 2½ ozs., whilst Madame Engle is about an inch shorter, and weighs about 95 lb." It will be noted that our "smart" young countrywoman is much more communicative than the foreign lady, who exercises a wise discretion in withholding her exact age and weight. Ladies will be interested to learn that on Tuesday Miss Brown changed her attire from a pink dress of the previous day to a dark blue sleeveless tunic open in the front with a silver belt, blue trunks, pink pants, dark worsted socks, and high lace-up boots, whilst Madame Engle wore a blue square-cut coat and knickerbockers trimmed with gold, and lace-up fur boots. A very pretty costume, perhaps, when the women are fresh and vigorous, but it imparts something ghastly to their appearance when they grow faded and worn in the gaslight. Not a pleasing spectacle I think these two fashionably dressed women tramping round the Lambeth Baths Gymnasium hour after hour with significant little bursts of laughter coming as accompaniment from the knots of raffish-looking men who stare and applaud. I am old-fashioned enough to detest women athletes. I like to see a woman able to walk or row or swim, those are accomplishments which I think become the sex, but these public displays of feminine muscularity are to my idea disgusting and degrading.

After all, however, they are not worse than the sports in which our Transatlantic cousins indulge. On Thursday one of our sporting journals, with curious taste, published a full descriptive report of a great dog fight in America for 2,000 dollars. The battle terminated in one of the dogs being worried to death, although there was not the slightest necessity for such a fatal catastrophe, for the beaten dog some time previously had admitted himself whipped by jumping out of the pit. Nothing but the death of one of the combatants, however, would satisfy the savage brutes who were looking on, and the wretched dog was hurled back into the pit to meet his fate. I am aware that Dr. Isaac Watts has laid it down as an axiom that "dogs delight to bark and bite, for 'tis their nature so to do," but dog fighting has always seemed to me the lowest and most brutal of all the so-called popular sports which our forefathers used to patronise. Cockfighting and bruising I look upon with more lenient eyes, because there was something clean and scientific about them, none of that mangling and worrying which makes a dog-fight so disgusting. I confess to feeling some sympathy with the better class of the old English boxers, men like Tom Cribb, Belcher, Spring, and Jim Ward, or even Tom Sayers, and Jim Mace. There was much to enjoy even now having a yarn with the veteran Jim Ward, and hearing him tell of his great fights fifty years ago; but I have no sympathy whatever with the wretched, loathsome attempts which are being made now-a-days to revive those old brutal sports. They served their purpose in those bygone days, when the combat was essentially fighting for very existence

against a swarm of foes, and their ferocious courage stood us in good stead in the hand-to-hand struggles of the soldiers and sailors against fearful odds. But those days are past, and I should be sorry to see them revived, though I heartily admired the splendid fighting qualities which enabled us then to defy the world in arms. At any rate, for heaven's sake let us not imitate the sporting rowdies of New York and Louisville, and try to persuade ourselves that the horrible barbarity of dog fighting is sport!

No one seems to credit that phenomenal performance of Franks and Griffin a short time since, in which these two unknown men, each claimed to have walked upwards of eight miles within the hour. Franks, however, is to have an opportunity of showing next week whether he can really perform what he is alleged to have achieved, for H. Thatcher, the "champion," has backed the "scythebearer" against him for £10 a side. Baby, too, is matched to do eight miles within the hour at Sheffield, and when it comes to the match I fancy both these gentlemen will find that eight miles fair heel and too walking in sixty minutes is not so easy a task as they imagine. Only a few years back it would have been laughed at as impossible. But we live in a progressive age.

At Sunderland, on Saturday, G. W. Waller, the champion long-distance bicyclist (I wonder how many "champions" there are) brought his six days' riding tournament to a successful close. The scores were not first class, J. Battensby, the winner, accomplishing 500 miles and a bit, and the second man only 434 miles. Waller himself, however, did a big thing. He rode 600 miles in 36 hours—not consecutive, but at the rate of six hours a day. In the middle of his performance, when he was going at a rare pace, a "lady" crossed the track and upset him—but he was quickly able to resume. In America this would have been regarded as deliberate foul play, but in England we look upon such episodes only as accidents.

By the way, when will American sportsmen learn to accept defeat with a good grace? Dr. Carver lost his temper on Saturday, at the Gun Club Grounds, because he failed to beat his antagonist, Mr. Archer, who tied him with 19 birds out of 25. A lamentable scene then took place the doctor declaring that the birds had been tampered with, and some "gentlemen" present retorting by calling him a "Yankee snob," with a few choice epithets added. English sportsmen somehow always contrive to appear to disadvantage in their squabbles with Americans, owing to the coarse and discreditable scene they make use of, as witness that discreditable scene between Sir John Astley and Mr. Walton, at Newmarket. The Yankee sportsmen I admit, are very irritating, for they will not believe it possible to fail in what they undertake. Still it is a pity that Englishmen, presumably gentlemen, should make matters worse by using language which is not only ungentlemanly but unsportsmanlike.

The "Prairie Ranger" (another alias of Dr. Carver) has his hands full of pigeon-shooting just now, and must be making a good thing of it. His match for £1,000 and to kill 90 birds out of 100 was won in such easy style that I am surprised so many of our shots are ready to come forward to tackle him. But every one is ready to find some excuse for disparaging Carver's performances, and no one will believe that he really is a phenomenal pigeon-shot. This is all the better, for the doctor, who will make a pile of money if all his matches come off, and then perhaps the British sportsman will begin to perceive that he has been playing into the hands of a very "downy card" indeed.

The racing of the week has been fairly interesting to those who attend back-end meetings. The Derby Cup was won by Mr. P. H. Cooper's George Mansfield. The favourite, Valentine, though he had the advantage of George Fordham's horse, finished last, and Star Chamber, whom I fancied, only just saved himself from the ignominy of bringing up the rear. The other events call for no special comment. At Shrewsbury, Wallenstein, as I anticipated, carried off the Shropshire Handicap, and I was right in supposing that Pirous could not quite allow him 13 lbs. Althoas made a good fight, and finished fourth, Pirous just contriving to put a length between himself and George Mansfield for second place. Friday's racing at Shrewsbury was productive of a surprise in the Column Welter Handicap, for which Pirous was a hot favourite, but came in absolutely last, Edensor, who met him on the worse terms than at Liverpool, securing third place, but not within three lengths of St. Cecilia, who was second, and who in her turn was a length behind the winner, Tonans. In extension of the poor figure cut by Pirous, it may be stated that he was the only horse in the race that was not ridden by a professional jockey; this, added to the fact of his being top weight, with 10st. 4lb. on his back, should be enough, I think, to account for the downfall of the winner of the Liverpool Cup. There was a good race for the Shrewsbury Cup, which Spitzbergen, with Fordham up, won cleverly from Edelweis by half a length, Friar Rush a bad third, the feather weight Syracuse nowhere. The Manton stable had strong hopes of breaking a monotonous series of handicap defeats this season with a win by Edelweis, but it was not to be. Next week there is plenty of racing at Manchester, Four Oaks (Birmingham), and Warwick, and the principal events to be decided are the Lancashire Cup and the Manchester November Handicap at the first named, and the Warwick Cup and Midland Counties Handicap at the last. Speculation, however, has hardly commenced to the present time of writing, and it is idle pretending to be able to spot the winners without knowing even the probable starters.

Robert the Devil has been purchased from Messrs. Blanton and Brewer, for £8,000, by Mr. Waring.

There will be trotting handicaps at Alexandra Park on Monday and Tuesday next.

CLYM O' THE CLEUGH.

## "THE YEOMEN OF BUCKS."

At the annual dinner of the Friern Barnet and New Southgate Conservative Association on Wednesday, Mr. O. E. Cooper, M.P., in the chair, a political song, entitled "The Yeomen of Bucks," composed by the late Lord Beaconsfield to be sung at a political dinner in Buckinghamshire 40 years ago, when, as Mr. Disraeli, he sat for that county, was given with much applause. The text runs thus:—

"To Knight and to Noble, the minstrel full long  
Has sounded his harp and devoted his song;  
But here's to a race not less proud than the peer,  
And with hearts not less stout than the bold Cavalier—  
The Yeomen of Bucks."

"The land they love they will ever defend,  
Ever firm to a foe, ever true to a friend;  
Amid their green pastures and homesteads so fair  
To live and live is the motto they bear—  
The Yeomen of Bucks."

"Ah! land of the Chilterns! Ah! land of the Vale!  
Will the sons of thy soil from their faith ever fail?  
And if 'Chandos,' green banner wave high in the wind,  
There are some gallant spirits will ne'er lag behind—  
The Yeomen of Bucks."

"And if the dark cloud that now over us low'rs,  
Bring revolt to the State and bring gloom to our bowers;  
We know a brave band that right soon will be seen  
Astir in their saddles to guard their young Queen—  
The Yeomen of Bucks."

"Then a health to the county that each of us loves,  
Its halls and its hamlets, its fields and its groves;  
And to each blaring angle where yet may be found  
The boldest of yeomen that e'er till'd the ground—  
The Yeomen of Bucks."

On Monday a deputation from the North Warwickshire Liberal Association waited upon Mr. Richard Chamberlain, ex-Mayor of Birmingham, to present to him a resolution inviting him to contest the district at the next election. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, said he was not very desirous to go into parliament, being specially interested in the municipal work of Birmingham. If, however, the Liberal party thought it desirable that he should come forward, and if they could show a reasonable prospect of success and a fair guarantee towards the expenses of a contest, he would place himself at their disposal.

## OUR TRADES.

According to the most moderate computation, and one adopted by Professor Caird, the agricultural interest of Great Britain holds one-fourth of the entire capital of the kingdom, and in some form or other gives direct employment and income to nearly an equal proportion of its inhabitants. If we include the capital invested in the various businesses that rely for custom and support upon the agricultural community, and the trading and professional classes partly or wholly dependent on the same source of income, these numbers enormously swell those affected by agricultural prosperity, and mark it as our most important national industry. Leaders of thought in every school of politics recognise this importance, and whatever views they may hold, all concur in the need for increasing the fruitfulness of the soil. Whether regarded from the standpoint of English "Land-leaguers," who see nothing but of English "Landlords" rent as the evil, or from that of Lord Hardinge, who, with a more practical knowledge, admits much virtue in the Agricultural Holdings Act of his predecessors, and lays the blame on the sun rather than on legislation, the real issue is the same—that something is to be done. But between Lord Hardinge, speaking no doubt as a landowner first, and politician afterwards, and the Central Chamber of Agriculture afraid to admit the shadow of protection on its proceedings, there is a wide divergence. Nor does Professor Caird, in his exhaustive address to the Statistical Society on Tuesday last, succeed in showing more signs of unity among the many doctors who at this moment are prescribing for the woes of the farmer. Mr. Caird, indeed, minimises those woes. He regards British agriculture as by no means the hopeless trade of the future, though it may be noted that he regards the establishment of agricultural manufacturing for the minor products of butter, cheese, and the like, as one of the accessories through which we are to regain more or less the power of feeding ourselves—though at the same time he protests against altering the lines of British agriculture. As a rule it may be noted that land-doctors are more addicted to destructive than constructive remedies. The cry of "No Rent," or, at all events, of "Reduction of Rent," raised by imitators of the Irish Land Leaguers has the merit of purest simplicity. The difficulty would arise when the new occupier, the practical owner, or his descendants come in the future to regard their continued possession as sufficiently established to justify their not being turned out. Against such a cry there is little more to be said, from the national point of view, than that it would be extremely disagreeable to so large a number of persons, and temporarily very agreeable to a still larger number. It would be simply the transference of money or its value from one pocket to that of another in the same community. But it is wonderful that the advocates of this later development of Communism do not see that, were it possible to conceive England split up into a large number of small holdings, the whole country would become actively protectionist. Our labouring classes would be as they now are in America, and as every emigrant becomes within six months after crossing the Atlantic—simply protectionist of the labour of the soil on which their lot is cast. But Communist theories apart, what comes out of the earth is the substratum of national wealth, and while we all lay such stress upon our mineral wealth, which is exhaustible, it is somewhat singular that more thought is not given to our agricultural wealth, which being perpetually reproductive, is practically inexhaustible.

Every one in these days knows that of late years British farming does not pay. And yet among a society of farmers, at the farmers' clubs, or agricultural associations, or at market-town dinners, you will not find the pale, anxious, worn faces that you do in commercial towns. Notwithstanding this, however, it is a fact that these apparently well-to-do men are in many cases merely spending their capital—or perhaps that other, more sinister, fact, that whilst the only cheapening in prices in what is called the "food of the people," since the year 1860, has taken place in wheat to the extent of 4 per cent., and in the minor articles of Indian corn of 10 per cent., and in bacon of 7 per cent. all other articles of food have increased in price from 8 to 16 per cent. One would think that with such a result the old election cry of the big and the little loaf would no longer be heard. It is no secret or new thing to the modern householder that the expenditure on living is now considerably greater than it was a generation ago, and I question much if even the extreme rise of 16 per cent. in the cost of meat is any real measure of the increased living expenditure of the country. Ask any one in the upper and middle classes if a sovereign to-day will go as far as a sovereign did 30 or 40 years ago. Workmen's wages and agricultural labourers' wages have increased in that time, and in certain articles of consumption, such as wearing apparel, shoddy though it be, and in the acquisition of nominally cheap luxuries, those who are in full employment as skilled artisans esteem themselves better off than their fathers and grandfathers, but in many necessities their expenditure is proportionately greater. But how far have the rank and file of the workmen been benefited? Go seek for the reply—not in London, a city of labour, and only indirectly reproductive: not in our seaport towns, where the first profits on large imports add to the fortunes of the income-tax paying portion of the population—but go to the hive of our manufacturing industries, where a high scale of wage, combined with 56 hours prescribed as the maximum of the trades unionists' labour, produces in the long run only partial time for all. It is impossible while treating of our agricultural industry to avoid reference to the condition of those who are popularly supposed to benefit by the depreciation in the prices of necessities, to whom the farmer's adversity is held out as a real material interest and wage-earning power, are, in spite of our large volume of foreign trade, absolutely dependent in the long run on the purchase power of the home market.

Most people are dimly aware that we owe much of our daily food supplies to the foreigner, but I question much if there is any popular conception of the extent of our dependence. The following rough estimate will serve to show the present position. Our annual consumption of wheat in round numbers is 23 to 24 millions of quarters. Of this our home growth supplies little more than one-third. The proportions two or three years ago were about half and half, but our bad harvests and the good harvests across the Atlantic have increased the proportion against us. Now it is a notable fact, that of these 16 millions quarters of wheat imported for our national food, at least 67 per cent. comes from one nation alone—the United States. The like proportion exists more or less also in other articles of food, but for the present purpose I keep to wheat, without touching the manufactured product, flour. Now whilst we are so utterly dependent, seemingly upon one State alone for what is called the staff of life (though our modern habits have vastly reduced the importance of bread in this category), what would be the result in the event either of a universal bad harvest in the United States, or still worse, in the not improbable case of international complications? Without any reference to the economical bearings, this political position is one which no Englishman can face without anxiety, and the working population are the most concerned of all in assuring our supplies of food. That assurance cannot exist whilst our markets, from which we draw our supplies, are so limited and so concentrated in one quarter. Taking 24 million quarters as our annual consumption, it may be said that the United States supplies produce 45 per cent.; Russian, 10 per cent.; Home, 35 per cent.; and Colonial, 10 per cent. So that when the British housewife lays her quarter loaf on the table she may be assured that only a third of it has been produced at home, and that more than half of it comes from two foreign states, the governments of which do all they can by hostile tariffs to discourage a return trade for our manufacturing industries. But it is still more startling to reflect that "one little tenth" only comes from our own soil and colonies and dependencies. The land-doctors do not touch upon this startling circumstance. Mr. Caird takes an optimistic view of the position, and evidently no difference exists in his mind between trading with Iowa and with the fertile belt of the North-west of her Majesty's Canadian Dominion. He even regards the prosperity of the English agriculturalist as advanced by the nominal increase of prices, and, strangely enough, revives the old theory of the cost of transit of foreign food being a "natural protection"

to the British farmer. He absolutely ignores the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the transit charges of food, in which it was shown that—thanks to the singular facilities given by English railways and steam shipping companies—it is absolutely cheaper, in some cases, to convey food from the distant fields and prairies of the far west than from some of our own English counties to the Metropolitan Market. Then, again, he has persistently ignored the "natural protection" of the American farmer in the form of the reproductive power of his virgin land. It has been estimated that the cost of manuring one acre of English soil will pay the total carriage of the production of two acres of American wheat. A factor like this is of the first importance in reckoning the disabilities under which the British farmer lies—and which later react, as I have shown, so subtly throughout every grade and class of the community. To put the case, as far as possible, in a nutshell, the question of cheapness in itself is too frequently regarded without any reference to the purchase-power, on which alone the question of real dearth or cheapness revolves.

Another phase in the question of our agricultural industry is the displacement of home products by those from a distance because of their cheaper production. Mr. Gladstone, at Leeds, estimated the loss of late to the landed community at large, as 120 million pounds, and of this he assumed that 20 million pounds consisted of labour only. Strangely enough, he regarded this loss of 20 million pounds of wages to the farmer—a preposterous gain, or rather economy, to the farmer—a preposterous fallacy which needs no words to expose. Now, this 120 million pounds has been displaced by that out of which the foreign agriculturalist has derived much of the profit, which the British farmer might have fairly expected. But, say many, this is only owing to the want of sun, and wet seasons, and in short to a series of disastrous years. Partly, no doubt, but there is one thing certain, these causes alone have not produced a yearly decreasing area of our land under cultivation. Farmers lay their account to bad seasons as well as to good, and if only treated fairly win on the average. The truth is, that the prospect of prices in the future is not sufficient to attract capital to the trade, and the cry of "No Rent," is not unlikely to be realised by landlords being compelled, for lack of tenants, to become their own farmers. The agricultural classes have been sacrificed, not to the common good, but for the fanciful and fleeting advantage of town-folk, who, when too late, may learn to their cost, the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and sacrificing their birthright of home productions for a mess of cheap pottage.

One little instance occurs to me as I write. During the last ten years our imports of bacon have been increased seven-fold, and our imports of potatoes nine-fold. This has been gravely put forward as one of the triumphs of free imports, and as an evidence of the improved condition of the working classes of the country, in spite of the absence of full employment. But as a nation are we consumers of seven times as much bacon, and nine times as many potatoes as we were ten years ago? Probably every side of bacon thus brought a fraction cheaper, and every pound of potatoes thus imported, has tended to discourage our home production, and for the sake of a fractional saving to its cultivator, and to the large profits to both the land and its cultivator, and to the breeders of pigs. How far the Irish difficulty may be traced to this failure of a market for the traditional "gentleman" who pays the "rent," is a collateral point for not unprofitable reflection.

What, then, are the remedies propounded? We will dismiss the "No Rent" theory as one in no case affecting the national gain. But there is much to be said in favour of the freeing of land from the questionable burden of settlements. Nor, indeed, will any life-owner of an estate, harassed by the payment of jointures and portions, to pay which, not unfrequently, he is obliged to borrow at a high rate on his life interest, object to relief. For an estate to be thus tied up, without means for its improvement or for its sale to those who can find such means, is against both public and private interest. It is right and fair also that a tenant's capital remaining unexhausted in the ground should be amply compensated on leaving. But between that and the policy of giving him a permanent and marketable interest lies a gulf. Nor, as a matter of fact, is there a tenant of sound mind throughout the length and breadth of the land who has not that security already, or who, if by an oversight or by the custom of his district is not legally vested in such right, has it not in reality. The land-hungry gentry who cry for "No Rent" are in the habit of depicting the landlord as a vicious vampire, who sucks the blood and sinews of the bone and sinews of the cultivator. This absurd picture is the common stock piece of the ultra democratic patriots who hang on the outskirts of continental socialism. But it is needful also, whilst avoiding these absurdities on the one hand, not to run to the other extreme, and even dream of the revival of that which people call protection, because the term is more generally used in a conventional and non-natural sense. The old protection, beyond which we have passed a long distance, was one of tutelage, one which indeed is as yet absolutely good for America, and which is a necessity to our young colonies. But with our large scale of operations, with our widely spread commercial relations throughout the world, aught of class protection, or the mere fostering of an industry for the sake of that special employment, is as dead as any economist can desire. But it is not impossible that we may live to see the word divested of its old associations, and applied in a wider, a wiser, and more natural sense. Fairness to every trade and industry in the country, whether to the productions of land or of manufacturing industry, either in respect to an unreciprocated competition, or to special privileges or burdens, is the one motto for all—showing neither favour on the one hand to the foreign producer as against the labour at our doors, or attempting to benefit one class at the expense of another.

PETER BROWNE.

**BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL ELECTION.**—On the 1st of November, Mr. Frank Wright, son of the late J. S. Wright, M.P., was returned by the narrow majority of 8 in the St. Stephen's Ward. Steps have been taken to petition against the return on the alleged grounds of personation and bribery. Mr. Wright was the nominee of the Liberal Association. It is also under consideration to contest the legality of the return of Mr. Herbert Chamberlain, brother to the President of the Board of Trade, who was elected for Nicholl's Ward, during his absence from England, without his knowledge or consent.

**AN EXTRAVAGANT WIFE.**—An upholsterer in South Audley-street, named Pitney, sought, in the Queen's Bench on Wednesday, to recover from Mr. Thistlethwaite for the value of furniture supplied to his wife. The defendant allows his wife, who lives with him, £200 a year, and has forbidden her to pledge his credit. Circumstances to that effect have been sent to all the tradesmen with whom it was thought she might deal, including Mr. Pitney. Notwithstanding which, she has succeeded in contracting debts to the amount of £25,000. The jury found that she had no authority to pledge her husband's credit, and judgment was entered for the defendant.

**BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.**—Mr. Algernon Edward West, C.B., who has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Herries, as chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, is the third son of the late Mr. Martin John West, J.P., for many years Recorder of King's Lynn, and who was also a Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the Leeds district from 1842 till the passing of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869. He married on the 12th August, 1868, Mary, daughter of the late Captain the Hon. George Barrington, R.N., by his marriage with the Lady Caroline Grey, third daughter of Charles, second Earl Grey, who was Prime Minister during the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. West being therefore a cousin of Viscount Barrington and a niece of the present Earl Grey.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT A STAG HUNT.**—On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Diplock, the corner for West Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Mason's Tavern, Little Stanmore, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. William Henry Finch, aged 53, landlord of the Prince George of Cumberland, Albany-street, Regent's-park. On Saturday the deceased went to Mr. Sheen's, a dealer in horses, and procured a horse to go to the meet of the Collins Dale Stag-hounds, at Stanmore. Whilst following on the hounds the deceased was twice thrown, and on returning home his horse bolted, the rider was thrown on his head, sustaining a fracture of the skull and other injuries, from which he died a few hours afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."



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## SATURDAY'S POLICE.

## City Police Summons Court.

**REFUSING TO ASSIST A POLICE OFFICER.**—Walter Scott, 18 years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Wood and Co., portmanteau manufacturers, of Nichol-square, appeared to an adjourned summons taken out by Police-constable Thomas Benham, No. 105, for refusing to assist him in the execution of his duty in arresting a prisoner, when requested by him to do so. The constable said on the afternoon of the 7th inst., he was in private clothes, and stopped a man, who was carrying a parcel, at the bottom of the steps of the premises in which Messrs. Wood and Co. carry on their business. He asked him where he got it from. The man dropped the parcel and was about to make off when he (witness) seized him. The man struggled violently, and tried to get away. Witness called upon the defendant, who was standing by, to assist him in holding the prisoner, at the same time telling him he was a police-constable. The defendant took no notice, and witness again called upon him, saying, "I command you, in the name of the Queen, to come and assist me," but he made no answer, and walked away into his master's warehouse. With the assistance of a servant of the Midland Railway and a police-constable, he succeeded in taking the man to the station. He was afterwards sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing the parcel, which contained £2 15s. worth of coat linings. The defendant and a witness denied that the police-constable said he was an officer, and, further, complainant said he had to look after a truck load of goods belonging to his employer. The manager of Messrs. Wood gave the defendant a good character, and said he thought if Scott had known he was called on by a police officer, he would have assisted. Alderman Staples under the circumstances discharged the defendant.

## Mansion House.

**SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.**—Edward Downes, carman, was charged with assaulting Joseph John Young, an omnibus conductor. Complainant stated that he was on his bus in Gracechurch-street when the defendant, who was the driver of a one horse van, struck him with his whip. The blow was repeated with the butt end of the whip, and he, the complainant, was rendered momentarily insensible, and fell on the ground. One of the wheels of the defendant's vehicle passed over his foot, and he should be prevented from getting up. When the second blow was struck, he tried to catch hold of the reins, but it was not with the intention of pulling him, the defendant, of his seat. Defendant said complainant did not ask him for his name and address; he had no business to interfere with his horse or try to pull him from his vehicle. The occurrence originated by the driver of the complainant's vehicle driving his horses into defendant's horse, and resulted in his being pulled on to the pavement. Alderman Carden said if the complainant's story was true, it was a case not for a fine but imprisonment. He should adjourn the case to enable the complainant to produce corroborative evidence.

**SMALL, BUT BAD.**—William Roberts, a hardened-looking boy, stated to be 19 years of age, but who is exceedingly diminutive, and who did not look more than 14 years, was charged with stealing a pony and trap. Joseph Candy stated that on Thursday morning he left the prisoner in charge of the pony and trap near the Monument. When he returned, prisoner and pony and vehicle were gone. On Friday afternoon he was in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, and then saw the prisoner with the pony and trap. The Lord Mayor: Had the pony been fed?—Prosecutor: It looked very bad, and was very hungry. I do not think it had had anything to eat, it could scarcely stand. It was stated that the prisoner had been several times before the Court two or three times for stealing vehicles. On the last occasion it was for stealing a donkey and barrow. He had undergone terms of imprisonment, had been sent to a reformatory, birched, but all to no use. Prisoner's mother said he was a small but "very bad little boy," and a desperate young rascal. He was in the habit of coming home in the absence of his father and breaking every utensil in the place. The last time, he had a stone at her, it had struck her it would have killed her. He had threatened her life, and she believed he would kill her. The Lord Mayor to the prisoner: What have you to say?—Prisoner: Nothing. The Mother: That is all I can get out of him. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner.

## Bow-street.

**THE PURSE TRICK.**—A man named John Jones, aged 28, giving an address in Queen-street, Southwark, a purse seller, was charged with obtaining 3s. by means of the purse trick, from Arthur V. Lovess, of 17, Elmsington-road, Brunswick-square, Camberwell, a solicitor's clerk, thereby defrauding him of that amount. Upon the case being called on, the constable stated that the prisoner was not in attendance, and explained that the prisoner was given into custody in Carey-street, where he was selling purses for a shilling, representing that they contained three. The prosecutor had bought two, one for a shilling and one for two shillings, but found upon opening them they only contained 1d. The prisoner was about to be put back for the attendance of the prosecutor, when he (prisoner) addressed the magistrate, said, "It's no use, it's an old game, and has been tried many times. It was tried a few weeks ago, but they are never able to convict." He was informed that as that was his view of the case, the witness should be called, and it would then be seen whether he could not be sent for trial. The prosecutor was sent for, but it was stated that he had left home, and it was not known when he would return. Such being the case the prisoner was discharged with an intimation that he was not to delude himself with the notion that he was not guilty of any offence, and if the prosecutor had been present, the case would most certainly have been sent for trial.

**A FURIOUS SNIFFER.**—Mary Ann Royal, aged 47, of 8, St. Mary's-street, Lambeth, was charged with stealing during the past three months a pair of curtains and a piece of carpet, value 4s., the property of Mr. Hopper, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, 20, Charing-cross. The prisoner had been employed until recently as the housekeeper. A few weeks ago he had given an order for some carpeting, subsequently a bill was sent in for a larger amount than he had ordered, a fact that surprised him, but did not arouse any suspicions, until he was informed by the landlady of the apartment, occupied by the prisoner, that she (prisoner) had told the pair of curtains and a piece of carpet had been stolen from his hotel, and also three or four bottles of tea. The consumption had been as great, though the tea was not so strong as usual, but still he did not for one moment suspect the prisoner. He had mislaid various articles from his hotel, amongst them being a number of cigars. Sir James Ingham: But you don't charge her with stealing these?—Witness: Oh no, only I have learnt to my great surprise that this good lady snuffed, laughter. The articles mentioned in the charge were found in the prisoner's room by detective Thompson, and she was remanded for further evidence, two sureties in £20 each, being allowed for her appearance.

## Marlborough-street.

**TOMAS V. PRING PAIN.**—A Magistrate's Advice.—John Whittaker, chemist, 45, Whitefield-street, Tottenham-court-road, was charged with violently assaulting his wife. A gentleman from the Associated Institute for the Protection of Women was present. The complainant stated that on the previous evening the prisoner threw a pair of tongs at her. She became insensible, and was taken to the hospital. Prisoner bared his arm, on which there was a bad bruise, and said it was caused by his wife striking him with a frying pan. He left his wife on one occasion, but foolishly went back to her. Complainant said prisoner struck her and she struck him back. Police-constable Charles Stone stated that he found the complainant bleeding from the mouth. Prisoner was sober, but the complainant had been drinking, though she was not drunk. Mr. Mansfield advised the parties, as they appeared to be leading a miserable life, to separate. The prisoner said he would take steps to get a judicial separation. The case was dismissed.

## Marylebone.

**DRUNKEN DRIVERS.**—Thomas Britton, 50, cab-driver, was charged with being drunk during his employment at Harrow-road, Paddington. A constable stated that he saw the prisoner at the back of a hansom cab with his head down. He had fallen down and his legs were entangled in the reins. Witness got him down and

found him helplessly drunk, and took him in the cab to the station. If he had not got him off the cab his head must have been crushed. The prisoner admitted having had some drink. Mr. De Rutzen remarked that the only wonder was that he and other people were not killed. He would be fined 40s., the imprisonment in default being 14 days. John Palmer, 28, carman, was charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse and van in Bayswater. Mr. De Rutzen fined him 20s. or seven days' imprisonment. Edward Burtonshaw, 62, carman, was charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse and van in Harrow-road. He fell down in front of the van, and if a person had not stopped the horse would have been run over. He was very drunk. Mr. De Rutzen adjourned the case to enable defendant to call his master.

**CHARGE OF FORGERY.**—Frank Dale, 40, merchant, 28, Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, was charged with feloniously uttering a forged cheque to Mr. Henry Hiscock, for £32 10s., with intent to defraud Mr. Wm. Whiteley, of Westbourne-grove; and Frederick Bodé, alias Matthews, 36, wine merchant, 11, Westerfield-road, Tottenham, was charged with Dale in feloniously uttering the said cheque. Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, in opening the case, said that Dale was known by the name of Hastings, and he would prove previous convictions against him, one being for five years' penal servitude. Bodé was known as Matthews, but against him there was nothing known at present. These two persons were carrying on business at Laurence Pountney-hill, in the City, ostensibly as wine merchants, under the name of Gurney, Son & Co., but when Inspector Littlechild apprehended them on Friday, there was no sign of any such business being carried on, and the only things containing liquid were an ink bottle and a gun pot. Bodé, under the name of F. Matthews, had traded at 64, Basinghall-street, and had a banking account at the London and South Western Bank. A cheque-book was handed to him by the manager of the bank, and contained cheques numbered B 126,701-50, and amongst those cheques was the number 126,733, which was the forged cheque. There would probably be other cases against the prisoner. Mr. De Rutzen remanded the prisoners.

**ALLEGED LONG FIRM FRAUDS.**—Victor Trevelli, 44, commission agent, of 45, Ashmore-road, Harrow-road, attired as a gentleman and of most respectable appearance, was charged with unlawfully conspiring with J. H. Kendrick, not in custody, to obtain by false and fraudulent pretences from Mr. Henry Ensell and another, a quantity of braid and buttons, of the value of £60. Mr. St. John Wortner prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and said that the prisoner was now a convict under licence for forgery. It appeared that he had been trading under the name of Hamilton, Gurney, and Co., in the city, and he acted as reference for the other man. He was found recently in the district of this court offering the property for sale greatly under cost price. A very large quantity of correspondence had been found, which left no doubt in his (Mr. Wortner's) mind that the prisoner had been carrying on a systematic fraud. Mr. De Rutzen remanded the prisoner.

## Westminster.

**THE SALVATION ARMY.**—Mary Taylor, a decently-dressed woman, who stood with her head bowed, and who said she was a charwoman, living at 38, Horseferry-road, Westminster, was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Police-constable Alfred Stewart, 370 B, said that at five minutes after one a.m. that morning he found the prisoner very drunk and shouting and hallooing close to her residence. He begged her to go home, but she refused saying, she belonged to the "Salvation Army," and had a right to be in the street. She was so drunk that witness had to take her to the station. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked her what she had to say for herself. She only replied that she was very sorry, and would be a sober woman for the future. Mr. D'Eyncourt fined her 2s.

**ALLEGED THEFT BY A CLERGYMAN.**—Jeremiah Murphy, aged 38, of 27, Queen's-terrace, Peckham, a clerk in holy orders, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing from a stall at Victoria Station four books of the value of 5s., the property of Mr. W. H. Smith, and others. The accused, according to the clergy register, is a curate of Heathfield, in the diocese of Winchester. Charles Anderson, manager of the Brighton and South Coast Railway at Victoria Station, said on Saturday morning the prisoner was seen to take up four books from the stall and wrap them in a paper. He then "popped round to the private part of the station. He remained there some time, and then coming out, went towards the cab rank, but was seized by an assistant, and the books were found in his possession. A constable of the division, named Marlow, stated that the prisoner when given into custody, said he had picked the books up, and then gone to the closet, and was going back to ask the price. When searched at the station only 2s. 3d. was found on him. The prisoner pleaded that he really intended to pay for the books, and begged that he should be let out on bail as he had to preach at St. Olave's Church, in the Old Jewry for Mr. Keane, on Sunday next. Mr. D'Eyncourt consented to take two sureties in £25 each for his future appearance.

## Clerkenwell.

**HORSE DEALING.**—James Yoxhall, butcher, was charged with stealing a sovereign. Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, attended for the defence. Complainant, in consequence of an advertisement in a daily paper, that a horse was to be sold, went to a coffee-room in St. John-street, Clerkenwell. There he saw the prisoner, who agreed to sell him a horse for 4s., but before he paid the money, prosecutor was to have the horse for a month for his keep. To these terms the complainant agreed, but as he was leaving, defendant asked for some money as security. Complainant gave a sovereign, and drew up an agreement, if at the end of the month the horse did not suit, he was to return the horse and have his money back. No sooner did prisoner get the money and the agreement than he tore up the latter, and placing the former in his pocket, said he should retain that as a security. He said complainant had purchased the horse, and had paid the 4s. as part payment. It was stated in evidence that the prisoner had been twice previously convicted of felony. On the way to the police station, and since, prisoner offered to return the 4s. Mr. Ricketts contended that this was a case of breach of contract, and that the complainant's remedy was in the County Court and not in a police court. Mr. Barstow committed the prisoner for trial, but consented to take bail.

## Southwark.

**THE JUVENILE BLACK GANG.**—James Wright, 13, and Albert Spraggett, 12, were brought up for final examination charged with being concerned, with four other lads examined last week, with stealing from the shop of a poor widow named Prince, of the Grange, Bermondsey, six bottles of lemonade, 28lbs. of sugar, and other property, on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 10th and 11th inst. The prosecutrix lost her husband in an explosion at Silver Town, and she was placed in the shop by some benevolent persons. Latterly she had been robbed to a great extent by a numerous gang of boys, who crept into the shop, and possessed themselves of everything they could lay their hands on. She communicated with the police. A plain-clothes officer was engaged to watch the shop. On the evening of the 11th, he saw some of the gang enter another shop, turn the gas off and run away with some biscuits and confectionery. Two of them were apprehended at the time, and on the following evening the lad named Giles Beal, 11 years of age, residing a few doors off, saw the prisoner enter Mrs. Prince's shop and steal two bottles of lemonade and 28 lbs. of sugar, which they gave to their companions. Since the last examination, Wright, who had been out on bail, attacked the witness and threatened him for giving the evidence. Mr. Bridge observed that he seldom heard of a more cruel robbery. He sentenced Wright to 21 days, and 5 years in a reformatory; Spraggett he sent to an Industrial School.

**STONING THE POLICE.**—Thomas Harfield, 22, described as a tanner, was charged with being concerned with another, not in custody, on suspicion of breaking and entering the premises of Messrs. Morris & Co., leather merchants, Wyld's-terrace, Bermondsey, and stealing a number of unfinished hides of considerable value. John Sumner, a detective officer of the M division, said that at a quarter to eight in the evening he was on duty in the Bermondsey New-road when he saw the prisoner and another man with bags on their shoulders. Suspecting something wrong he followed them into Noel-street, when they entered a public-house. A few minutes afterwards the prisoner brought a barrow and placed the bags on it, and they proceeded towards the Old Kent-road.

Witness went after them, but as soon as they saw him they left the barrow and bags and ran away. Witness, however, captured the prisoner, and asked him what he had in the bags. He replied, "Only samples." Finding the contents to be unfinished hides, witness took him into custody. The other man made his escape. On his way to the station-house witness was attacked by a mob of roughs who tried to rescue the prisoner and take the property from him, but seeing a constable in uniform he called him to his assistance. Stones and mud were thrown at them, and they had great difficulty in getting to the station-house. Witness asked him how they came into his possession, when he said a man came up to him in a public-house in the Bermondsey New-road, and asked him to remove the bags to the Old Kent-road, and that was all he knew about the property. After he was locked up, witness made inquiries among the leather merchants and found the premises of Messrs. Morris and Co., Wyld's-terrace, Bermondsey, had been broken into, and a number of unfinished and finished hides stolen therefrom. Mr. Bridge remanded the prisoner. He asked the officer if he could identify any of the parties who attacked him. He replied that he could, and warrants were granted for their apprehension.

## Lambeth.

**EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.**—Alfred Bellini and Thomas Lumley, appeared to summonses, under the Employers and Workmen's Act, for leaving their work without giving proper notice. Mr. Fullager appeared for the complainant, Mr. James Brown, wire-netting manufacturer, of 240, New Kent-road, and said Bellini had been in his service between two and three years as an engineer and fitter. His wages were £2 per week of 54 hours. For extra work he was paid extra money. After being paid as usual on Saturday fortnight he went away and failed to return to his work. In consequence of this, for three days the steam engines were kept standing still. The other defendant had been in the complainant's service some five months in a similar capacity to that of Bellini, at 38s. per week wages, and extra for overtime. Bellini, in defence, said he had worked over 138 hours a week, and it was too much for him. The other defendant made a similar complaint. Mr. Ellison ordered Bellini to pay £2 2s. compensation, and costs, and the other defendant £1 18s. compensation, and costs.

**FICTITIOUS CHEQUES.**—James Beratta, alias Pre, 50, described as a trunk maker, and giving his address in Caledonian-road, was charged on a warrant with obtaining £5 3s. 6d. by means of a fictitious cheque. Prisoner went into the Horse and Groom Tavern, Newington-butts a short time back, and asked the manager to oblige him with change for a cheque for £5 3s. 6d. The cheque was on the London and County Bank, Hanover-square Branch. Knowing the prisoner as a customer, he cashed the cheque, which was paid in in the usual way. It was a few days afterwards returned marked "No account." Upon the prisoner was found another of the cheques filled up for £5 3s. 6d., and crossed. The prisoner was remanded, as other cases would be brought against him.

**CONJUGAL RIGHTS.**—Anne Matilda Conyns, living at Albany-chambers, Albany-road, Camberwell, appeared to a summons for assaulting her daughter-in-law, Frances Anne Conyns. Complainant said she went to the house of the defendant to claim conjugal rights, the son of the defendant being her husband. A suit was instituted before Vice-Chancellor Malins, and it was urged that the marriage was not a legal one. Vice-Chancellor Malins directed a full inquiry into the matter, and afterwards it was shown the marriage was perfectly valid, his Honour hoping the young couple would make up what little difference there had been and live together. The defendant's son, moreover, absented himself, and upon the complainant finding out that he was to be seen at the defendant's house, she went there on Friday week to claim conjugal rights. She then said to the defendant, "This is where my husband is, and I shall stay here." Then it was the defendant assaulted her and turned her out of the house. Mr. Washington for the defendant denied the assault, and added that the husband of the complainant was not yet of age, and she was receiving something out of his estate for her support. Mr. Ellison adjourned the case for a fortnight, and hoped by that time the painful affair would be properly arranged.

## Thames.

**EXTRAORDINARY ACCUSATIONS.**—Fanny Maynard, 28, a decently dressed woman, was charged with assaulting Catherine Pigott. Complainant said she resided at 24, Thompsons-road, Mile-end, and defendant was her landlady. On Wednesday night she was in her own house when the prisoner called her little boy names; she remonstrated with her, on which the prisoner commenced to abuse her, then catching hold of a rope she put it round witness's neck, and declared that she would hang her. Complainant managed to get the rope off, and the prisoner then took up a red hot poker, and swore she would put it down witness's throat. Complainant ran away, but prisoner pursued her, and burnt her twice on the shoulders and neck. The defence was a total denial of the charge, the prisoner asserting that the wounds were self-inflicted. Mr. Lushington said that he thought the complainant had been telling a tissue of lies, and he therefore dismissed the case.

**A VERY BAD SON INDEED.**—John Hall, 36, was charged with violently assaulting his mother, Fanny Hall. The complainant, an old woman of apparently about 70 years of age, and whose face bore considerable marks of violence, said she resided at High-street, Shadwell. The previous night the prisoner came home the worse for drink; witness was in bed at the time, but got up to see if he wanted anything. A large block of wood was standing at the foot of the bed, and the defendant pushed her and caused her to fall up against it hurting her very much. He then struck her a blow in the face with his clenched fist, and followed it up by hitting her on the back of the head; the marks on her face were caused by the defendant's violence; he had previously assaulted her. One night last week he knocked her about with a poker. He was a very bad son indeed. His worship remanded the prisoner for a week, to see how the complainant went on.

**MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY.**—A respectable-looking elderly woman, who carried a young child in her arms, came before Mr. Lushington to ask his assistance under the following distressing circumstances. She stated that the little one she carried was her grandchild, its father, mother, and three sisters had been recently stricken down with scarlet fever, and all taken away to the fever hospital. Yesterday she received intelligence that another of the children, a boy, who was on board a training ship, near Graves, in Essex, had also been taken seriously ill. She wanted to go down and see him and nurse him; but she was in such poor circumstances that she could not afford to pay the fare; could the magistrate assist her? His worship kindly gave the poor woman a trifle from the funds of the court to take her to the place she wished to go to.

**CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—Henry Day, 39, second mate of the steamship Suppich, was charged, on remand, with attempting to murder a man named Shea by shooting him in the head with a revolver inside the Blue Anchor, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, under circumstances already reported. Prisoner was defended by Mr. O'Brien. Inspector Olden said that the man Shea was a trifle better; he had, however, lost the sight of one eye, and even if he did eventually get better it would be a long time before he would be able to attend the court. The landlord of the Blue Anchor was recalled, and in answer to defendant's solicitor, said that he did not see any one put their hand into the defendant's pocket, nor did he see any one strike the defendant. The occurrence seemed to be accidental. Mr. Lushington again remanded the prisoner, and declined to take bail.

**SCENE IN COURT.**—James Lawton, 40, a tall, powerfully built man, was charged on remand with disorderly conduct and wilfully damaging a plate glass window, value 24s., the property of Mr. Joseph Jones, of 247, Brunelwick-road, Bromley-by-Bow. Prisoner, when at the court, last week, acted in a very strange manner, walking up and down the dock flourishing his arms about, and addressing the magistrate in a very dramatic style. The complainant stated that whilst he was in his front room, a half brick was thrown right through the window, smashing it and doing damage to the extent of 21s. Had it not been for some venetian blinds, witness would doubtless have been struck. He went out into the street and saw prisoner, who made another dash at the window, but was prevented; he went on in a very incoherent fashion, and said that he intended to kill some one. Inspector Candler said when prisoner was brought to the Police station, he acted in an extraordinary manner.

The divisional surgeon was of opinion that he was insane. The defendant's wife told witness that her husband had conducted himself very strangely for some weeks past, only a day or so before he was charged, he had threatened that he would shoot all the family. On this evidence Mr. Saunders remanded the prisoner so that he might be seen by another doctor. Yesterday, some time before he was brought into court, the prisoner could be heard in the gaoler's room shouting and yelling at the top of his voice, stamping with his feet and making a dreadful noise. When he was at last brought into court he presented a miserable appearance, he mouthed and gibbered, and howled at everything and everybody, and it required the exertions of four strong constables to hold him and prevent him doing violence to himself or others. It was found impossible to place him in the dock, and he was accordingly held by the side of it during the short time that he was in court, to the evident terror of several ladies, witnesses in a case, who were sitting on a seat close by. Mr. Lushington ordered defendant to be taken at once in a cab to the workhouse infirmary.

## Hammersmith.

**PROSECUTION BY A FATHER.**—Daniel Goller, 18, was charged with stealing £6 18s. and a pair of new boots, the property of James Goller, his father, a fishmonger of Elystone-road, Fulham. Mr. Paget: What relation are you to the prisoner?—Prosecutor: Father. Mr. Paget: Are you going to charge him with felony?—Prosecutor: Yes. It is not the first time he has robbed me. Mr. Paget: Very well; go on. The prosecutor then said that on Sunday night he went out, leaving the prisoner at home. When he returned he missed the prisoner, and from a cash-box in the bedroom £2 10s. in gold, £1 17s. in silver, 21s. in another packet, and 87 three-penny and fourpenny pieces. The box was locked, but the key was on the shelf. He also missed a new pair of boots from the kitchen. The prisoner cried, and said he did not take the 21s. That was at home. He took all the rest. Sergeant Stroud said he received the prisoner from the Winchester police on Friday. On the way in the train prisoner said he should not have left but for the girl, and he spent £3 10s. on clothes. Prisoner was wearing a new suit of clothes, and a pair of boots belonging to his father. Mr. Paget committed prisoner for trial.

**TRIPLE BIRTH.**—William Charles Johnson, of Little Bridge, appeared to answer a summons of the instance of Emily Nichols an inmate of Kensington Workhouse, who alleged him to be the father of her two children. Mr. W. G. Vassie, assistant clerk of the Kensington Board of Guardians, appeared to support the summons, but Mr. Claydon, who defended, objected to him on the ground that it had been taken out at the instance of the woman. The objection was allowed. The complainant stated that she had three children at a birth, one died, but a boy and girl were living. The defendant was the father of the children. Cross-examined: Complainant said she had been a married woman, but her husband died in Australia. She was cook at a house in Norfolk-terrace, Notting-hill, where the defendant was in the habit of visiting her. She had a dispute with the defendant about a letter which she had wrote to a woman. He told her that he had found another woman who had a little money and he was going to marry her. She wrote to that woman and told her how defendant had served her. The defendant said he was married to the woman last back holiday. She had not any money. Mr. Claydon produced a bundle of letters which the defendant wrote to his wife before he married her, to show that he was in Hereford at the time he was alleged to have seen the complainant. The parties lived together two years ago, but hearing that complainant's husband was alive, defendant broke up the home and left her. He went to Norfolk-terrace to complain of her writing to the person he was about to marry. Defendant, being sworn, gave his evidence in such a way as to call forth a rebuke from the legal gentleman who represented him. He said he found the complainant a vile woman, and on moral grounds broke up his establishment. (Laughter.) Mr. Paget, after hearing other evidence, made an order for 5s. a week for each child, with costs. Mr. Claydon gave notice of appeal. Mr. Vassie made an application to the magistrate to appoint a collector to receive the money, as the children were chargeable. Mr. Claydon thought the application was premature, as no money was due until the appeal was disposed of. Mr. Vassie submitted that if the woman took the children away after the appeal the Board would not have power to recover the money without an order. There was no power to make a retrospective order. Mr. Paget then made the order, and appointed the Board's collector as the receiver.

## Greenwich.

**MARKED MONEY.**—John Jenkins, 21, and John David Griffiths, 19, grocer's assistants, were charged with stealing three florins, marked money, belonging to their master, Palmer Bryant, of 245, Lower-road, Deptford. Prosecutor, who carries on a large shipping trade in grocery, deposed that for some time past he had found a considerable and unaccountable falling off in his receipts. He gave information to the police, under whose directions five florins were caused to be marked and passed in. Shortly afterwards it was found that three had disappeared from the till, and on detective Foley being called in, the prisoners were searched, and two of the marked florins were found on one, and one on the other. In addition, £3 was found in the possession of Jenkins, and £1 in that of Griffiths. These amounts were believed to be part of the proceeds of previous thefts. Mr. Marshall remanded the prisoners.

## THE JERSEY SMUGGLERS.

The report recently published of the capture of a smuggler's boat at Jersey, by her Majesty's ship Dasher, which was loaded with barrels of sea-water, turns out to be erroneous in many particulars; and the real part played by the Dasher has been communicated to us for publication by one conversant with the true facts of the case. Her Majesty's ship Dasher has no duty to perform with regard to the revenues of the island of Jersey, but is there to protect the fisheries. The States of the island have a preventive force of their own, styled the Impôt, by whom watch is kept against smugglers; and it was a section of this body which fell into the trap laid for it by a well-known smuggler named Binet. On Sunday, October 30, two of the officers of the Impôt were on a patch of rocks called the Ecrehos, about five miles off the east coast of Jersey, much resorted to by French smugglers, and by Binet in particular, who upon more than one occasion has shown himself to be too wide awake for the Jersey Impôt officers. These men, after a careful search about the rocks, found Binet's boat in a cove, with seven barrels in the bottom—all full, as they supposed, of brandy. The boat measured 28ft., was rigged with two lug sails, and was managed by Binet single-handed. The officers had received information that Binet was about to run a cargo of spirits from France to Jersey, and was going to wait at the Ecrehos until he got the hint that the coast was clear. Binet himself was actually on the coast at the time, but the revenue men did not want him, and amid much merriment at his expense, which caused his face to assume a very grave expression, they proceeded to seize his boat. One of the officers with two Jersey fishermen got into the boat, made sail, and in the afternoon arrived in the little port of Gorey, Jersey, where her Majesty's ship Dasher was moored. The officer of Impôt brought the boat and cargo alongside the Dasher, and requested the commanding officer to assist him in taking proper care of her until next day, at the same time reporting that the seven barrels in her contained brandy. Assistance solicited under such circumstances is always granted, so Binet's boat lay alongside until next day. Then a custom house gauger came, and found that six of the casks contained salt water, whilst the seventh had brandy inside. But only up to 17 degrees of strength. The men on her Majesty's ship Dasher had, therefore, nothing whatever to do with the seizure. Probably Jack, writes a correspondent, would have ascertained before he made the capture what the barrels contained, before he started a bung. While the boat lay alongside the Dasher, Binet, it is said, walked about Gorey with anything but a look of gravity upon his countenance.

Herr Saul, a contributor to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment for a libel on Prince Bismarck.



## ROUGHING IT IN CALIFORNIA.

## FENIANISM IN BRADFORD.

Slept at Rancho. Next day, still down canal, made a place called Los Baños (23 miles). Had been drawing in towards the coast range, and to day it was near enough to be very pretty. Both these days in the morning saw slight mirage. Started early next morning meaning to get to Gilroy, 32 miles, but got off the track, and after a very long ride got back into it, but from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. only had got 18 miles on the road. Truly this country is cosmopolitan. This day I saw two Mexican shepherds, one American, two families of Digger Indians, one French family, and the house where I spent the night was kept by a German family. The saloon where I now am is kept by Norwegians. I was partly compensated for my wanderings by the beauty of the foothill scenery—mountains of flowers on whose bright sides lay islands, seas, and continents mapped in bright colours—endless harmony—while here and there bold crags out-cropped, with lichens fifty gay, or the dark shadow of some deep-cut stream contrasted brightly with the sunlight. Dry up! At the German's I found a man whose looks I didn't like. Odd consequence! but you and your boots and bottom dollar I didn't wish to walk to Gilroy while he rode to the devil. He had shot a snake. My confidence was not misplaced. I had left to Gilroy in the German's wagon (32 miles), which happened to be going in; tied Methuselah behind. The road led down hill, alongside of a precipice. I could not have liked it, with such a trout stream at the bottom if there are any fish in it. Smelt a skunk. Got to Gilroy in the afternoon, sold the venerable, and came on here in the evening. Did not find what I want, and only wait for the much-prized home news to be forwarded from Hanford to move to Santa Cruz. I am very well, though I had for a day after my night in the marshes visions of chills and fever and ague. Nothing to see here save rather odd shop advertisements, such as "Panic prices here," "Great slaughter sale," &c., &c. and it seemed odd to see a boy riding to light the street lamps. The only real good thing I've seen in America is the public libraries, quite free, and full of good books—History, Darwin, Huxley, Romance—some thousand of volumes, no talking allowed. They are always full and on depositing money, any one may take a book away. The feeling out here is anti-British, chiefly, I think, from jealousy and prejudice made by the lying statements of Irishmen. The English tenant is much better off than a tenant out here.

Stockton.

I went from Santa Cruz José (Osga) to Santa Cruz—from Santa Cruz via Frisco care. From here I shall probably go to the Yosemite, but how I do not know yet, but certainly shall not make it as expensive a luxury as it usually is. Maybe I shall hire a cart and take my blankets and food with me, then I shall most likely go by emigrant train to Milwaukee (Wisconsin). The worst of emigrant trains is that no stop over is allowed, but I believe that practically there is a good deal of stop over "fulin' round" for freight. Now for a retrospect. I have no story to tell, only a few notes from my intermittent diary. About Santa José I have nothing to say. Santa Cruz is a beautifully situated sea town, with a limestone cliff, splendidly irregular, along which I delighted to wander. Here an island connected by an arch with the mainland, here the rocks honeycombed with caves, here a deep cove or bold promontory—while the ocean, rolling with an impetus unchecked for thousands of miles, dashes with a roar against perpendicular walls, or sighing, disappears in a cave, or curling over breaks on some all-worn plateau, throwing its white foam higher than the cliffs; triumphant, but again to fall, and hissing return to the restless deep.—Pacific! should you say? But I was particularly struck with a hole, the sky-light at the end of a cave some way back from the shore. A murmur, a rush, thunder that shook the very rocks, heralded the approach of seething waters, that in a moment more boiled below me again with rumblings to carry off their battery of worn logs and rocks, again to hurl them against the confining walls. The rail from Santa Cruz to San José is lovely: in one place you go right through a grove of big trees—Sequoia—and wind along the side of a canon a good height up. I got a good idea of the height of the trees by the tops of some, which were just level with the cars, while their base was far away down by the stream in the bottom of the canon, but these trees are saplings to the great oaks grove, one of which I am told is so high, that it takes two men and a boy to see the top, each to begin looking where the other leaves off. On the night of the 10th, at 2 a.m., I was shocked by an earthquake, that awakened the whole town. I was violently aroused and shaken. For several seconds there was a rumbling noise, and the doors of the town all barked like flends. I was "considerable skert." In the morning a Californian gave me the amount of an earthquake he felt in Iowa: "You could see the earth just rolling like the sea, and neither a horse nor a man could begin to stand up." I went to see justice administered here the other day—a young man had up for burglary. I was struck by the want of solemnity and felt like murder, when the judge, who looked a worse scoundrel than the accused, sentenced him to five years' penal service, with a few remarks, all the time rolling a big quid in his mouth, and pausing now and then to expectorate. The sentence was not too severe, as the burglary was a particularly bad one aggravated by ingratitude, but the way of passing it was disgusting.

I marked upon it. "I don't believe Mr. Tainder is a knave; I don't think he had the slightest intention of cheating me out of £5 when he asked me to cash the cheque. Nor do I for a moment imagine that when he has borrowed small sums of money—from five shillings to a sovereign—from me that he did not intend to repay me; and did not fully believe that he would "some day" be able to do so. But he is decidedly an over-sanguine man. He believes that what he hopes for will come to pass; and he acts on this belief. To hear him talk, anyone who did not know him would believe that he had but to sign his name in order to obtain what sums of money he liked. I remember once going to his office and finding him seriously put out about something. Upon asking him what was the matter, he told me that he had issued a loan for the Republic of Patagonia. He required one million sterling, but the British public had subscribed a million and a half; and his "trouble," as they say in America, was what he was to do with the extra half million. "There is nothing," he said to me, "that annoys financial men so much as not getting the full amount of any loan to which they may have subscribed. If I return this surplus to those who put their names to it, I shall make them my enemies for life. And yet what to do with this half million I know not; what a nuisance it is to have such a sum and not to know what to do with it." Five minutes later my friend asked me for the loan of a sovereign to take home with him. I lent him the money, and said nothing; but I thought to myself at the time, that he might as well have borrowed the twenty shillings from the half million which was the source of so much annoyance.

I have often wondered how Mr. Tainder manages—not to pay his way, for I have reason to believe that he fails utterly to do so—but to get along at all, even in the hand-to-mouth manner which he is obliged to practise. He has a large family; and the rent, rates, and taxes of his house in Kensington must swallow up what to him is a large sum of money every quarter. And yet he manages, if not to live, certainly to exist. The fact is that every now and then he has a small windfall in the shape of brokerage, or commission on bills which he gets discounted, and which brings him in £5, £10, £15, or £20, as the case may be. For instance, I once introduced an old broken officer who wanted a loan of £1,000. Mr. Tainder was a very long time doing the business; but he did it at last. The borrower had, what with life insurance and the most exorbitant interest to pay about 30 per cent. for the loan. But the Financial Agent got ten per cent. from the borrower, five per cent. from the lender, and five per cent. from the insurance office, thus managing to feather his own nest pretty nicely, and to make things pleasant all round. But stop! I have forgotten one little item of the Financial Agent's profits on this affair. Being a householder he was accepted by the lender as one of three securities which were tendered by the borrower and accepted by the lender; and for being security in this way he received a farther commission of ten per cent.

On Tuesday morning a body was found on the Midland Railway, at Beeston, near Nottingham. The face was frightfully cut and mutilated, but the corpse has been recognised as that of a man named Bennett, employed at one of the Nottingham lace warehouses. It is believed that there has been foul play.

Fed second-class with guides. Stayed in valley a week. Divers, sable runners, etc., tried to make me believe that guides and mountain horses were necessary to fit the trail. By-the-by, I blessed his name in the valley, as from being very close to the middle I wore into actual contact. I ridden many hundred miles in these trousers. The valley trails are rough, and I expected my companion's hair would be white. Twice he stopped and didn't care to go any farther. I was on a worse trail, a lot, than any in the valley to-day; but only a few hundred feet to look down, high enough for all practical purposes. I led my horse over part of the worst of it going, but I hardened my heart and rode him back. It was from one to two feet wide as a rule, and I stepped down in a few places. I saw no other horse-tracks. The tallor and I passed through a canyon day ago at Murphy's to fish, and see miners and South Grove of Calaveras big trees. The Sheep Ranch Mine, about six miles from here, is about the best quartz mine in the state. This half-way house is clean, and the people are pleasant.

The day I went to South Grove I slept out at a cattle camp, and learnt some strange facts about cattle. They are kept down on the plains from about November to May; then are driven up to the mountains for summer feed. The cattle owners have unfenced ranges up on the mountains, where they are more or less herded, mostly by culling them and giving them salt. After the cattle have been once or twice to the range they know it and in the spring, if they can break away from 100 miles off, they will travel to their own range, perhaps 100 miles off. They are just as ready to leave the cattle by a new road up to his range; forty or fifty broke away and came up by the old route. The cattle don't go along roads but across country, feeling as they go, about eighteen miles a day—sheep go six to eight, horses thirty to forty. All cattle, horses, pigs, &c., are branded and ear-marked, and stragglers often mark with other bands, but they all go to their own ranges when on the mountains. I have since been on the Stanislaus, and have seen the home of Trustful James and Abner. I have visited Calaveras Cave, at Cave City: one inhabitant, a Greek, took me through the cave. It was a darned ornary hole in the ground, big and damp: one or two rooms worth seeing. By the bye, I don't feel fat, but somehow I now weigh 11st. 11lb. Awful—perhaps it's my beard. I do look a secondhand in my big brimmed Texas hat, G-shooter, &c. Now for fishing news. My best day was 52, average three to pound, largest about 11lb. There seems to be three varieties of trout in the water: one just like Loch Leven trout, no red to speak of and small spots, speckled back, sort of grey colour; a second, very much finger marked—(Note: fish can't run up from sea)—the third, trout proper, each and all beautiful. It would have been splendid if you had been with me, and we had proper tackle, not that my line was bad, and the line threw splendidly, but directly I threw carelessly the weight of the line made the flies go in like bricks. There was a big snout that a big fish had been seen in the water, but I did not believe it till yesterday, when I nearly did catch the biggest thing in fishing that I have ever done. But first I must explain my tackle: a cast made out of the gut of some plain hooks, broken flies, and the scraps cut off bobbies. I was careful to cut and replace them when necessary, as I could not afford to lose it: three flies (I caught three good trout as one cast the other day), the line about twice the length of the rod, which is about 16 feet, tied at the top of the rod and then twisted round the rod and tied at the butt, the rest with the balance or end of the line in the bottom of the boat. This arrangement saved cutting the line, and I did not expect to require a running line. I hooked a small fish which I was and was bringing him in when he made a vigorous run as I thought, but soon I realised I had something on, as I had to let my rod in the water and snatch up the reel to save a break. I can't describe all the battle: how I recovered the rod and played him with one hand while I took up the anchor, how from thinking I had no chance to almost a certainty of victory. Twice I had to let my rod go, the boat slowly followed him when I had the anchor up. I saw nothing of him but distant flashes for about a quarter of an hour, but at last I could feel I was having some effect on him, and for a long time I played him, sometimes with the line above the end of the rod when I had the advantage, and then with the rod when he shoved off. At last he turned under and I got him quietly alongside about two feet under the water. I had the gut in one hand below the top bobby fly, and put my other hand quietly down to secure him, when off he went again: I let the gut slip through my fingers, but oh, the bobby fly stuck in my thumb, a snap! It was rough. If there is one thing I have always been down upon, it is heading the line when you land a fish, and it is quite unnecessary as a rule; but you see I had 32 feet of loose line above the end of my rod, where it was tied. The fish weighed at least 6lbs., more a good deal perhaps. He was foul hooked in the fleshy part of his lower fin. I think he went for the fish that I had hooked, and hooked himself on the fly below. The middle fly had broken off. I made a spoon bait last night, and tied a live bait snap on some gut I plaited, made swivels out of watch keys, and one off a cheap chain. The watch key swivels which work very well are not an original idea, as I read of some one doing it in *The Field* some time ago. It worked well, but I only caught a small fish with it, and nothing with live bait. I lost my spoon on a post or something. I leave for Stockton the day after to-morrow.

M— would find this Half-way House, eight miles from the Calaveras big trees, and on the main road, a quarter of a mile from the Reservoir, a pleasant place to stay a few days and fish, and perhaps a phantom might secure a giant. I don't see how we can meet, as I don't think either of us know to 1,000 miles of so where we shall be on any given day, but I should much like to see him. I had a companion fishing one day; he did not succeed, as he had too short a line, and couldn't manage a long one. He committed what I consider murder the next day, though a Californian jury thought otherwise. This is the story an elderly teamster who is staying here tells. The deceased, who was drunk, had a row with my friend (age 22), who was sober, and drew a small "pepper box" a six-barrel shooter, a thing more dangerous to fire than to stand in front of. My fisherman then left the saloon and went a quarter of a mile to get his double-barrel shot-gun, and returned with a crowd of lookers-on, among whom was the teamster, who said he "went to see the fun." Only one man tried to prevent the young fellow from going back to the saloon, and a man in the crowd told him to mind his own business. They got to the saloon and my friend told the deceased to put his shooter down, and on his refusing, fired both barrels into his chest at "spitting distance." It was considered "justifiable homicide," but the young man has "jumped" the camp, as the deceased's brother was likely to shoot him "on sight." The teamster remarked he didn't go a cent on the man who told the other to mind his business, as afterwards he proposed to the crowd to lynch the youth who shot. He also told me that if the deceased, who was unpopular, had shot, he would have been strung at once.

I happened to see the Chinese saying away the devil t' sundown the other evening, a daily ceremony. They turn some paper in the doorway, and taking some more paper rub their faces with it, and then coming out of doors scatter it to the wind—it looked kind of useless to me. The weather here is lovely. The more I see of the Californians, the more I hate them, and the more thoroughly I understand their character the more I despise them: they are devoid of all the finer feelings of every kind, even in sport. They only worship money, however made, they don't understand honour, nor even be honour among thieves. They are destitute of manners or cleanliness. Their sole conversation is money, their education only so much as shall enable them to make money. Even their smartness is not extraordinary. In spite of the crowds of swindlers that make up the community, they are still to be swindled, and it is very amusing the way they show their hands, if you show a little judicious innocence. Hardly a day goes by but some one tries to swindle me. I get on, you know, all right, they don't know my feelings. Quacks and other humbugs take them in, and patent medicines have a great sale. Their crimes are bad enough, but I should not hate the crimes so much if they were not backed by detestable meanness—of course there are exceptions. By meanness, I don't mean that they are miserly; only that they look on a drunken man as fair game to win money from, or sponge on. At one crack, a man's partner will "give him away." Two men work and a swindler together, then one will "go back" on the other. The way they are down on Chinamen gambling is typical.

Half-way House, Calaveras County.

I left Stockton on the 12th May on a decent-looking mustang, in company with a tailor, who asked me if I had any objection to his accompanying me. My object was to do the Yosemite and big trees before leaving the country. I would not have had the tailor if I had known what a flat he was before we started. He always thought some one was going to murder him, and he was helpless with horses—couldn't ride, and all the skin came off some where behind. He was a naturally a cripple, so I couldn't chuck him. We came to big trees in three days. They are big, you bet, but I am not going to attempt to describe them, nor am I going to take any liberties with the Yosemite with either pencil or pen. If you want to know about them, ask my big brother. We paused two days at the half-way house, where I now am, eight miles from the Calaveras big trees, on account of the tailor's "abraded cuticle," and I fished in what is called the Reservoir here. One day I had a fine jack line I brought from England. I made a cast out of some plain hook (the gut), and they had a me fliee here. I got a heavy stem. I was warned that no one could catch fish in the Reservoir at this time of the war. "Anchovy with fly," I saw a fly on a short red, with head, &c., in her complete and I was not dis- covered. I caught 30, which were much surprised people; the rather strong 30. Had about four days' ride to valley. I'm rather strong with a six shooter now, and killed quails and doves with it as we wanted for luncheon on saturday. Saw all sorts of minnie (goats), placers, hydraulic, and quartz. Got bad horses, and a bad trail, for 3 dollars a day each.—N

### STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS.

At Bow-street, on Tuesday, an auxiliary letter-carrier named Walter Sexton, attached to the Kensington-road Branch of the General Post Office, was charged with stealing two registered letters and forging a receipt. Mr. Bregon Osborn prosecuted for the Post Office authorities, and stated that the prisoner had been in their service for six weeks only, during which time it was alleged that a number of letters had been misused, though it was proposed to prefer but one charge. The prisoner had voluntarily given himself up at King's-cross police station on the 8th inst., having absconded on the 15th September, after forging the receipt for a registered letter that had not been delivered. It was shown that the prisoner had induced a little girl named Hill, living at 75, Olney-ave., Waltham, where the letter was addressed, to sign the receipt upon the representation that there had been some mistake in the delivery of some ordinary post letters. As the receipt was signed "Mr. Hill," it was not accepted, but referred back to the prisoner, who eventually returned it, signed "E. Hill." It was alleged that the prisoner had signed the letter "E. Hill," and was committed for trial.

Perfectly ripe white raspberries were gathered from a garden near Hastings on Saturday. In the same locality apple and pear trees are budding, and strawberries are out in bloom and fruit.

**FENIANISM IN BRADFORD.**

On Tuesday morning John Tobin, 40, of Manningham, Bradford, who was apprehended at Middlesborough on Monday on a charge of having in his possession deadly weapons and ammunition for an unlawful purpose, was brought before the Bradford magistrates. The Town Clerk prosecuted, and said from the books, &c., found it was plain the prisoner had an official connection with an organisation for the establishment of an Irish Republic. He proposed to call evidence connecting the prisoner with an illegal combination, and then ask for a remand. He, however, might mention that the Mayor had communicated with the Home Office, and no doubt would receive a reply in the course of a day or two. The Town Clerk then read a number of the rules governing the Irish Republican Brotherhood. These provided that every person admitted to the brotherhood should take an oath of allegiance to the Irish Republic, and that each member should pay not less than three-pence weekly towards buying war material. In another rule it is pointed out that the object of organisation was the immediate preparation for any emergency, and "therefore no time should be lost in obtaining the requisite material. The opportunity of to-day may not be ours to-morrow. Arms could not always be obtained, but money could accumulate any day." Superintendent Laycock and Police-constable Coulson having given evidence to the arrest, the prisoner was remanded. Hitherto the local police authorities have been exceedingly reticent as to the contents of the documents discovered in Bradford, but it is admitted that they refer to an extensive secret organisation which has for its object the establishment by "armed force" of a Republic in Ireland. Nearly all the books are in print, and one or two of them set forth the rules and objects of the "Royal Irish Republican Society." The grades of office are fixed, and each member binds himself to absolute secrecy and obedience to his superiors. The subscription is 3d. per week per head, and the greatest part of the money received from that and other sources is entered by the books under the heading "for war purposes." This section of the society extends as far as Cork, Berwick, and includes the principal towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. The members are very numerous, and the names and addresses of 200 of those who live in Bradford are known to the police through the medium of a carefully-written memorandum book which was found among the papers. Alongside the portrait of Mr. C. S. Parnell was discovered a book entitled "Ireland's Wrongs, and How to Remedy Them," the work of an English clergyman. These and other documents, whose contents it would be unwise to disclose at present, will doubtless lead to the discovery and exposure of many branches of the organisation throughout the United Kingdom. In the box in which the revolvers and papers were seized were also found letters which gave the police some clue as to the movements of the man Tobin.

movements of the man Tobin. A small cotton bag containing about 70 cartridges for revolvers was found on Wednesday at Manningham, near the house occupied by Police-constable Coulton, who is one of the officers who made the seizure at Tobin's house on Sunday last. It is believed by the police that a considerable quantity of both arms and ammunition have been hurriedly got rid of by members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood during the last few days in consequence of the scare caused by Tobin's arrest, and the discoveries made in his house. No communication has yet been received from the Home Office with reference to Tobin, but it is understood that the prosecution will be taken up by the Government. Since the discovery of Fenian stores at Manningham, the Bradford police have been doubled in the neighbourhood, and close watch kept upon the movements of certain suspected men. There is also a strong guard at the Town Hall night and day, and in case of emergency, though no violence is expected, the police authorities can furnish firearms and outlasses to a force of over 100 men at a few minutes' notice. The man Walsh, who fled from the Middlesborough as soon as Tobin was arrested, is a Bradford Irishman, having resided with Tobin at Manningham a considerable time. He took part with Tobin in an assault on a West Riding policeman in July last, and left Bradford at the same time as his confederate. There is a warrant out for Walsh's arrest. The Bradford detectives who arrested Tobin at Middlesborough on Monday last, and Walsh, but had no reason to suspect that he had anything to do with the arms found in Tobin's house. The secret drilling at Bradford was carried on in the yard of one of the member's houses, which was used as a parade-ground. It is stated in Bradford that on Tuesday next, when Tobin is again brought before the magistrate, the Town Clerk will transfer the responsibility of conducting the prosecution to a Crown lawyer.

**MR. BRIGHT'S BIRTHDAY.**—The twentieth birthday of Mr. John Bright was celebrated on Wednesday at Rushdale, by the presentation of various addresses and a congratulatory meeting in the Town Hall in the evening. The weather was unpropitious, and materially interfered with the torchlight processions and outdoor festivities at night. Early in the day the right hon. gentleman received a small deputation from his Birmingham constituents, whom he entertained at lunch, at One Ash, and afterwards briefly addressed. The proceedings were of a private nature. A few hours later Mr. Bright was presented with an address from his workpeople. The presentation was to have taken place on the lawn at One Ash, but owing to a heavy downpour of rain the adjournment took place to Fiddhouse Mills. Mr. Bright, in replying, pointed out the changes which had been effected in the condition of the working classes by a Liberal policy during the past fifty years, and specially referred to freedom of the press, the abolition of the newspaper and advertisement duties, the extension of the franchise and national education. These formed the principal topics of the right hon. gentleman's address at the evening meeting, over which Mayor presided.

An agitation has been commenced in Jersey with the object of restricting the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday.

A fatal accident in connection with the use of traction engines on highways occurred at Canterbury on Tuesday. George Morris, a flagman in the employ of a local firm of engineers, was one of the men in charge of an engine heavily laden with casks of beer, when he by some means fell, and before he could recover himself he was so severely crushed beneath one of the wheels that death was almost instantaneous.

W A Y B U R N G A S ?

## CHAPPUIS' REFLECTORS

**DIFFUSE DAYLIGHT**

ASD

**SUPERSEDE GAS IN DAYTIME.**

FACTORY: 69, FLEET-STREET.

N.B.--PROSPECTUS SENT ON RECEIPT OF STAMPED ENVELOPE. ADDRESS (P) DEPARTMENT.



## MUSIC.

Herr Rappoldi appeared again at the "Pops" on Monday night, and fully confirmed the great impression he had made a week earlier. It would have been as well, perhaps, had the new fiddler this time displayed his prowess as a quartet leader in a work demanding the highest artistic qualities, and not in another of the same comparatively easy calibre as the early Beethoven, in which he was heard on his debut. But the Mozart quartet (B flat, No. 9) had already been announced, with Herr Strauss as first violin, and came as a pleasant surprise as it was, that Herr Rappoldi undertook the task at all. However, it was again an exponent of Bach that he again achieved a legitimate triumph. His rendering of the Prelude to Fugue in A minor (from the third sonata) was a marvel of correct intonation and faultless "double-stopping;" no wonder the audience again honoured the clever violinist with a double recall. Such admirable playing has rarely been heard at the popular concerts so early as the second or third week of the season.

Certainly Herr Rappoldi's technique, which is simply perfection itself, is the most remarkable feature of his playing. With breadth of tone and grandeur of style—those splendid attributes of Joachim—he is not, as I have previously said, richly endowed. I thought too, that in the "Rondo Brilliant" of Schubert, which he played on Monday with Mlle. Janotha, he failed to infuse into his performance all the fire and passion of which that unique piece is susceptible. Still this quiet, irreproachable execution, marked by pure, artistic phrasing and a thoroughly intellectual style, is infinitely preferable to the exaggerated manner and "tearing passion to rags" which we see in only too many fiddlers who imagine themselves at the top of the tree. It is because Herr Rappoldi is so unpretentious, and yet so obviously complete a master of his instrument, that he has achieved name and fame among us the very first time of asking. At any rate, *habitués* of the "Pops" consider Mr. Chappell has found in him a prize well worth looking after.

A charming set of four short pieces for pianoforte and violincello by Schumann, called "Märchenbilder," were given for the first time at Monday's concert. They were excellently rendered by Mlle. Janotha and Signor Piatti, and vastly appreciated by the audience. The gifted young pianist was also heard in Mendelssohn's "Fantasia" in F sharp minor, Op. 28, and acceded to an uproarious demand for an encore. I fancy she played more superbly than ever. Miss Santley was the vocalist, and gained loud applause for her delicacy of songs by Gounod, Chopin, and Schubert.

The first step towards making arrangements for the Birmingham Festival of 1882 is completed; the novelties are decided upon and accepted. To all appearances the scheme will turn out worthy of Birmingham traditions, and it is scarcely the fault of the Festival committee if the balance of strength in the matter of new works rests with the foreigners; it would not have been so had Mr. Arthur Sullivan been able to comply with their request to write a composition for the occasion. The piece de résistance will be forthcoming in M. Gounod's recently-finished oratorio "The Redemption," which the Birmingham committee have agreed to buy of the composer for £4,000, and sell to Messrs. Novello for £3,250. The price sounds high, but if the oratorio prove the masterpiece it is said to be, it will leave a margin for excellent profit. Sir Julius Benedict's cantata, "Graziella," which was to have been produced at Norwich this autumn, will be brought out, as will another cantata entitled "Psyche," from the pen of Niels Glade, and yet another, "The Holy City," which is being written by Mr. A. E. Gaul. Finally, an orchestral "serenade" by Mr. C. Villiers Stanford will be produced, and doubtless other fresh compositions will be added to the scheme as the date of the festival approaches, and the time comes for issuing a completed programme. Meanwhile things promise well for the renewed success of our premier provincial Festival.

I briefly recorded last week the commencement of the Sacred Harmonic Jubilee season, and really the society's familiar performance of "Judas Maccabees" requires no extended notice, beyond this: that it revealed the fact of the choir this year being better constituted than it has been for a long while, the excellence of the male voices being especially worthy of remark; and that the institution, at what may be considered the most critical period of its career, gives promise of once more picking up sufficient support to enable the directors to make both ends meet. To see the Sacred Harmonic Society in a position to maintain its long-standing prestige, will gratify every earnest English musician. Surely harsh experience should by this time have taught its promoters the right course to pursue in order to accomplish so desirable a result.

So far, the accounts of Madame Adelina Patti's tour in America are anything but encouraging. The distinguished diva, after putting off her journey across the Atlantic for years, has at last, plucked up courage enough to face the terrors of the ocean but to meet with what seems to be bitter disappointment on the other side. Extravagant as they may be, the *clips* of New York evidently cannot make up their minds to pay ten dollars (£2 10s.) for a single seat to hear Patti sing two or three songs. The price would be enormously high even for those who have never heard her before; but it strikes one that a vast majority of the class of Americans who could afford to pay the money, have already listened to the great prima donna in Europe, not once, perhaps, but many times. For those who have not, it can only be surmised that all their enthusiasm has been expended on Sarah Bernhardt, and the neglected Adelina Patti arrives "the day after the fair." It remains to be seen whether she can attract crowds at lower prices.

The performances of Italian opera at the Lyceum came to an unexpectedly sudden conclusion. I was aware that for the last fortnight the houses had been extremely moderate, and, in view of the fact that things might improve, Mr. Samuel Hayes determined to take his benefit on Saturday last, so that he would not need to continue another week—for his excellent troupe and the general expenses were naturally very costly—unless the attendance became as good as they had been previously. This they did not do, so Mr. Hayes very wisely shut up his doors. However unfortunate it may have been in a financial sense, his season of Italian will be remembered as an admirable venture in many respects, and on the whole it deserved much wider support. Some of the representations have unquestionably given great pleasure, notably those in which Signor Padilla appeared. If on account of this capital baritone alone, they will not be quickly forgotten.

Dr. Bradford's oratorio, "Judith," was announced for production at the annual concert of that gentleman, to take place at the New Cross Public Hall, on Thursday night. The following artists were engaged as soloists:—Miss Jessie Royd, Madam Harry Brett; Messrs. Harper Keaton, Ormon Yearsley, Frank Ward, H. A. Sadler, and Theodore Distin, with a full band and chorus, under the conductorship of the composer. "Judith" will probably be performed later on at St. James's Hall.

The Promenade Concerts at the Aquarium are attracting crowds to that spacious building every night. But surely they fail to claim the high-sounding title "International," by which they continue to be called. Not a single foreign band has put in an appearance at the concerts since they commenced. The bands of the Coldstream and 4th Dragoon Guards have been playing all this week, and none better could be desired either.

## COUNTERPOINT.

Last year's American corn crop amounted to no less than 1,561,862,000 bushels, grown on 62,329,000 acres. This gives an average of 25 bushels per acre.

At the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bonfield sold parts of a King's Share in the New River at prices ranging from £24,000 to £27,500 per share; the income on each share last year was £2,400. They also sold 10 new £100 Shares (fully paid) at from £285 to £294 per share, the dividends being at the rate of £11 12s. 10d. per share; and 10 Annuities of £2 10s. at £70 each.

## THE THEATRES.

## ROYALTY.

It may be hoped that the fate of "Dust," Mr. Sydney Grundy's adaptation at the Royalty, the unfavourable reception of which was last week briefly chronicled, will act as an inducement to our younger dramatists to trust to their own invention rather than lean upon that comic repertory of the minor French theatres, which continually proves but a broken reed. Strictly speaking, the piece selected by Mr. Grundy for adaptation is not taken from the repertory in question. "Le Point de Mire" of MM. Labiche and Delacour made its first appeal to the public at the Gymnase-Dramatique on the 12th December, 1864, after having eight days previously been played for the deflection of a royal party at Compiègne. Not at all a minor theatre was or is the Gymnase. "Le Point de Mire" was, however, one of the earliest of many efforts made by the house to compete with the Variétés and the Palais Royal in producing the lightest and most ephemeral class of pieces. Very far from successful was the effort, and the following month saw the comédie-vauvauville of MM. Labiche and Delacour withdrawn to make room for a piece of a very different class, "Les Vieux Garçons" of M. Sardou.

Considerable alteration has been made by Mr. Grundy in the story he found to his hands. New characters are introduced, others are so altered as to be no longer recognisable, and the whole is fitted to English society, or to what we are asked to consider such. In "Le Point de Mire" a couple of mothers strive who shall carry off for her daughter a foolish and capricious young gentleman, so amorous in complexion that every good-looking woman he sees makes an immediate conquest of him. In the end one is successful, and the youth and the fortune of a million francs he has inherited are duly hooked and landed. Very poor stuff, indeed, and quite unworthy of an author like M. Labiche, is this piece, which is altogether without incident, movement, or variety of any kind. Its sole merit is that it presents a conceivable picture of bourgeois life. In endeavouring to fortify both the story and the characters, Mr. Grundy has been anything rather than successful. He has introduced in his first act a substitution of bouquets, the effect of which is to create a coldness between the two heroines on whose behalf the mothers plot and the lovers with whom they are respectively provided. For the rather colourless heads of families he found he has supplied two specimens of English manners which none can acquit of caricature. One of these is a vulgar City knight, who has made a fortune as a dust contractor, and the second a weak-headed man whose mania is to pretend to discover everything in commonest use about him. While pulling off his boots, he thus hits upon the idea of a boot-jack, and claims to have invented it. The part played by these men in the chase of a lover is active and the share of their wives in the struggle is accordingly less important. One other change that is made in depriving both of the two maternal contestants of the victory and furnishing the youth who is the object of pursuit with a wife on whose behalf no plotting has been necessary. Other alterations, including the adoption of an idea borrowed from "The School for Scandal," of bringing over in disguise from India a rich uncle to watch the conduct of his nephew might be indicated did the original from which it may be said that their effect, when any is produced, is to introduce elements of improbability and vulgarity from which the original is free. Especially disagreeable are the City knight and his wife; the vulgar arrogance of the first, and the malapropisms of the other becoming in the end altogether wearisome. So cynical are some of the scenes of combat the effect upon the public was to arouse an antagonism which was almost angry. Cynical enough is the original, but Mr. Grundy has gone beyond his predecessors. He has, moreover, lost sight of probability in assigning his hero a fortune so large as to remove him quite out of the reach of those who seek to ensnare him. It is useless to enter further into the question of shortcoming. "Dust" has the worst fault from which a piece of its class can suffer. It is dull. Its story has no life, its characters inspire no interest. That its dialogue is always poor cannot be said. Some good hits fell upon the ear in the course of the performance, and one or two of them gave rise to some genuine laughter. A hard task is, however, imposed upon wit of dialogue when it has to do duty for all dramatic qualities which are absent.

The reception of "Dust" was curious. During the first act a certain amount of interest was manifested. Early in the second act, however, when the characters who had been put upon the stage began to stir themselves, a feeling of opposition was excited. Discontent remained, however, in the background, and only found vent in a smothered growl of disapprobation. In the third act the expressions of disapproval and dislike were frequent. At the close the actors, who had struggled hard with their respective parts, were warmly summoned. After all had appeared, the author was called and greeted with a mixed concert of applause and hisses. That the general opinion was adverse, however, was sufficiently obvious during two-thirds of the performance. The cast with which "Dust" was presented was strong. Mr. Anson enacted with his customary breadth of style Sir Josiah Muggerside, the rich vulgarist; Miss Harriet Coveney gave in pronounced fashion the malapropisms of his wife; Mr. J. G. Taylor assigned a respectable amount of individuality to Theodore Kingfisher, the sham inventor; and Miss Lydia Thompson wasted some agreeable acting upon his very repellent wife. Mr. Glenn, by his animal spirits, almost succeeded in lifting into importance the character of a foolish "swell," the Hon. Leopold Fitzcrawley, and saved one or two situations by his display of idiotic good-humour and self-content. Mr. Everill played with moderation and artistic feeling a part offering few opportunities; and Mr. Rodney, Mr. Mansfield, Miss Lottie Venn, and other members of the company acted conscientiously and capably. Mr. Taylor's two-act piece "For Life" acted as lever de rideau, and was laughably played by Miss Maud Branscombe, Mr. Everill, Mr. Glenn, and the author.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

Two pieces, each of them dating from an epoch the modern play-goer is commencing to regard as remote, have been produced at Sadler's Wells. "The Deal Boatman" is a domestic drama of Mr. F. C. Burnand, first given at Drury-lane seventeen years ago. It is rather primitive workmanship, but is healthy in interest, and may be seen with a fair chance of amusement. Jacob Vance, the nautical hero who follows over the world the girl he believes to have been stolen from him by a villain, and finds her married and prosperous, bears a strong resemblance to more than one character in Dickens. The part is well played by Mr. E. Price. Mr. F. Moreland is satisfactory as Sir John Houghton, a City merchant. "Lost in London" is a striking and powerful play of Watts Phillips, the revival of which is thoroughly judicious. Fourteen years have elapsed since its first production at the Adelphi. During many years it had been delayed in the hope that Mr. Benjamin Webster, whose powers of study were even then impaired, would be able to take the principal character. The attempt was at length abandoned, and the character intended for him was assigned Mr. Henry Neville, by whom it was superbly played. Miss Neilson was the heroine, the character being, if I rightly remember, the first she assumed in melodrama. Mr. Toole played with much humour as a comic footman with a strong admiration for deeps in the female sex. Mrs. Alfred Mellon was delighted as the country wench, whose possession of an abominable amount of that much-won admiration and his heart. The whole performance was excellent, and the view in a coal mine, with the kangaroo and the pickaxe, and the cage ascending and descending the shaft, caused a considerable sensation.

The story of "Lost in London" is that of a young wife married to a miner who has been a father to her rather than a husband, seduced from her home by a wealthy man, whom her beauty has seduced, and ultimately dying ashamed and penitent in the arms of her husband. Abundant opportunity for the kind of contrast in which

the public delights is furnished by the plot. Upon its revival at Sadler's Wells it is satisfactorily performed. Mr. Chatterton has assembled round him some members of his former companies, and the parts assigned them are excellently sustained. Nothing can be better than the Benjamin Blinker of Mr. Baraby, a good old-fashioned actor; Mr. McIntyre, as the miner husband, exhibits a remarkably powerful piece of acting; Miss Rose Leclercq is delightful in animal spirits as Tiddy Dranglethorpe; and Miss Annie Robe, as the heroine, reveals to us a clever and agreeable working actress from whom much is to be hoped; Mr. Lilly as Gilbert Featherstone, Mr. Everill as Sir Richard Loader, and Miss Maud Howard as Florence, were all good. "Lost in London" was received with warm sympathy and loud applause.

## GAIETY.

A comedy produced at a morning performance, and not announced for repetition, has on the one hand little interest outside the narrow circle of those by whom it is witnessed; it may be held, on the other hand, to put in special claims to a critical verdict. A piece under such conditions aims at winning from the public a testimony to its merits which may convince hesitating managers of the expediency of giving it a full trial. Of Mr. Arthur Mathison's new play, "A Silken Thread," which, after obtaining a favourable reception at the Crystal Palace Theatre, was produced on Wednesday at a Gaiety "matinee," I can safely say that it is up to the average of modern English comedy. Weaker pieces have won favourable recognition before now, and have even brought profit to a management. Its satire is not too bitter, and is directed against a class of beings who, whatever sympathy or admiration they may earn from a minority of mankind, are regarded by the majority with amusement or aversion. "A Silken Thread" is, in fact, a dramatic exposition of the virtue of gentleness in women, and an attack on the advocates of Women's Rights. Undismayed by the fact that his sister is a sufficiently objectionable specimen of the strong-minded woman, John Morton, an English manufacturer, brings over with him from the United States two terrible specimens of the "striking sisterhood," to one of whom he entrusts the education of his daughters, as he is expecting from America a nephew whom, for business purposes, he is most anxious to conciliate. He hopes that some one of the strong-minded coterie around him will cast a spell over the new-comer. In this he is disappointed. Possibly for the reason that he has seen so much of this class of product in his own country Andrew Jackson Morton is revolted at the proceedings of the loud-voiced creatures turned on to him. As, however, he is subjugated by one pretty, gentle, domestic Englishwoman, matters prove in the end more satisfactory than at one time seemed probable. Not much plot is there in this story to spread over three acts, and a good deal of time is spent upon arrivals and other matters which do not greatly expedite the action. Still, the whole, if it is not strong, is fairly interesting and sympathetic, and deserves the favourable reception awarded it. From various London theatres a cast quite adequate to the requirements of the piece was provided. Three specimens of strong-minded women were played with artistic sincerity and consciousness by Miss Harriet Coveney, Mrs. John Billington, who was suffering from a severe accident and carried her arm in a sling, and Francis Marlett, a German actress, whose performance was excellent. Miss Rose Leclercq had a very agreeable rôle as the Englishwoman, whose gentleness carried off the prize, and played it in a pleasant womanly fashion, which was thoroughly effective. Mr. Robert Brough made up very carefully for John Morton, and acted with singular emotion and discretion. Mr. Beerbolm-Tree and Mr. George Giddens were seen to advantage in parts suited to their idiosyncrasies, and were indeed quite excellent, and Mr. A. Mathison, the author, gave carefully and successfully the character of the Yankee visitor, who was to be subjugated. Warm greetings were accorded author and actors, and the programme was a complete success.

Wednesday last witnessed the one hundredth performance of "Imprudencé." The clever and whimsical piece is still in full tide of success at the Imperial.

A farcical comedy in three acts and five tableaux, with the title of "Une Soirée Parisienne," has been played at the Theatre des Variétés, Paris. An ex-prefet, after his return to Paris, ventures, while his wife is asleep over the fire, to visit some of his old haunts and returns before she is awake, after undergoing a series of adventures that altogether sicken him of the idea of any further escapade of the kind. This piece, which abounds in clever dialogue, but is altogether invertebrate, is cleverly played by M. Dupuis, Mlle. Théa, and other members of this company.

A one-act drama in verse, entitled "Sapho," has been produced at the Gaité, with Mlle. Roussell as the heroine, a character in which this excellent tragedienne created a powerful impression.

## DORIMONT.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPERAMENT.—In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, on Tuesday, the case of Whiteley v. Whiteley was heard by Sir R. J. Phillimore.—Dr. Deane, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Searle, said he appeared in this case for the respondent, Mr. Whiteley, with a view to obtaining from the Court such an order as would give to that gentleman the control over the education of his children, which by law was his right. It was not necessary to go into the questions raised by the suit between Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley further than to refer to two or three facts directly bearing on the application at that moment before the Court. In August last, Mrs. Whiteley filed a petition charging her husband with adultery and cruelty, but asking only for a judicial separation. Mr. Whiteley having found that he and his wife could not get on comfortably together wrote a letter to her from his place of business in June last, proposing that they should formally separate. In reply, Mrs. Whiteley said she should regret that they proceeded to such an extremity, and for the sake of their children it was undesirable they should do so. However, within a few weeks after writing that letter, she filed her petition. Mr. Whiteley now objected that she should have the control of the education of their children, of whom there were four aged respectively 13, 12, 11, and 10; the two elder being girls and the two younger boys. Mrs. Whiteley had placed the eldest of the boys in a school kept by a lady at Folkestone. Mr. Whiteley objected to that arrangement; and claimed the right of naming the schools to which the two elder children should be sent. He further objected to the mother having the custody of the two younger children, because Mrs. Whiteley had a governess for them, to whose retention he was opposed. The learned counsel relied on the case of "Agar-Ellis v. Lascelles" as a ruling of the Lords Justices that our law gives the father the control of his children's education, unless it be proved that he is unfit to exercise such control.—Mr. Underwick, while not disputing the law laid down in "Agar-Ellis v. Lascelles," which was that the father had the right to have his children reared in his own religion, argued that it did not apply here, where there was no question as to religion. An Act of Parliament gave that Court discretion *pendente lite* in respect of the education of the children of suitors. In this case the registrar had approved the sending of the eldest boy to the school at Folkestone; had directed that the eldest girl should be sent to a school at Brighton, such school to be selected by the parents, or, in case of their disagreeing on the point, by the registrar himself; and had left with Mrs. Whiteley the custody of the two younger children.—The Court made an order that the two elder children should be sent to schools—such schools to be selected by Mr. Whiteley, subject to the reasonable objections of Mrs. Whiteley, and subject also to the opinion of the Court. It further ordered that the two younger children should for the present remain in the custody of Mrs. Whiteley; but it made no order in respect of the governess.—Dr. Deane, Q.C., asked for leave to appeal.—Sir R. J. Phillimore granted it.

A return of 15 per cent. was made at the half-yearly rent audit of the Earl of Harrington's Durhamshire estates on Tuesday.

## THE JUDGE AND "THE LAST OF THE STUARTS."

At the Edmonton County Court, on Thursday, a remarkable case was tried before Judge Abdy and a jury. The action was brought by Dr. John Lloyd Whitmarsh of New Southgate, to recover £250 14s. for medical attendance upon Mr. Wingrove, also of New Southgate, his wife, Lady Frances, his brother-in-law, the Earl of Traquair (said to be the last of the Stuarts of Scotland), and Mrs. Morrell, nurse in the establishment, who had represented herself as the foster-mother of the earl.—It appeared that the medical services sued for were rendered between January and March of the present year. Plaintiff had attended defendant and Lady Frances, his wife, for about fifteen months, and after that defendant's brother-in-law and Mrs. Morrell, who was understood to be defendant's mother-in-law. On February 18, defendant asked the plaintiff to see his brother-in-law, who was suffering from rheumatic fever. The room he occupied being small, plaintiff advised that he should be taken to an hospital. Defendant, however, would not entertain that proposition, and said that neither time nor money must be spared, and plaintiff visited him both day and night till March 5, when he died. Previous to that, Dr. Garrod, a physician, had been called in, defendant paying his fee of seven guineas. After the death, plaintiff attended some members of defendant's family, and in June the account was sent in, but it had not been paid. As to the items in the bill, plaintiff said he had only charged 5s. for a day visit, when, under the recognised professional scale, he could have put down 7s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. for a night visit instead of 15s.—In cross-examination by Mr. Aspland, plaintiff said medical men were entitled to charge according to the rental of their houses. For a rental of £10 to £25 the charge would be 2s. 6d. per visit, including medicine; £25 to £50, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; £50 to £100, 5s. to 7s. 6d. His rental was £120 per annum.—Mr. Aspland: And do you really believe that the meaning of the scale is that charges are to be made according to the rental of the practitioners' houses?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Aspland: And not according to the rental of the houses inhabited by patients?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Aspland: So that a practitioner occupying a house rented at from £10 to £25 can charge 2s. 6d. per visit.—Plaintiff: Yes.—The Judge: It is an extraordinary thing to say that medical men can charge according to the rental of their own houses. It must mean the houses they occupy, and make his charges accordingly. That is my opinion, and I should think the jury will agree with me.—Wm. Michael Whitmarsh, physician, and brother of plaintiff, stated that the charges were very moderate. To a man in defendant's position, his terms would be at least 7s. 6d. for a day visit, and 41s. for a visit at night.—Michael Whitmarsh, a retired surgeon, living at North Finchley, also deposed that the charges were fair and reasonable, and that when in practice—as he was for some years at Southampton—he never charged less than 5s. for a visit.—Mr. Aspland said his client did not resist the claim because he could not afford to pay, but on the ground that the charges were exorbitant, and that some of the medicine named in the bill had not been supplied. If it had been, and the young man had taken it, no wonder that he died. It would have killed a healthy man. It was simply nonsense for the plaintiff to assert that practitioners were allowed to charge according to their rental. The meaning of the scale was that charges should be based upon the rental of the houses occupied by patients, and if plaintiff knew that, his statement was an impudent attempt to impose upon the jury.—The defendant denied instructing the plaintiff to attend "The Last of the Stuarts," and added:—"I had a conversation with plaintiff at the beginning of February. He said, 'I have a nice quiet place at Southgate for young fellows to come to if they don't wish their friends to know. I am thinking of having some circulars printed, and if you know of any young fellows who wish to be treated privately, I hope you will recommend them to me.'—The Judge: And did you not at once kick him out of the house?—Defendant: I did not, but I treated it with contempt. My wife overheard the conversation, and from that time declined to have any of his medicine.—In cross-examination by Mr. Matthews, defendant said he lived upon an allowance from his family, and did nothing to augment that allowance. He married the Lady Frances M'Avoy, who was a lady in her own right. His brother-in-law was the Earl of Traquair, the last, he believed, of the Stuarts of Scotland.—After further evidence, his Honor addressed the jury, and in the course of his observations said if it was true that the plaintiff made the infamous proposal which had been sworn to, he was as abandoned a scoundrel as possibly could be, and ought to have been kicked out of the house. Further, if the proposition was really made to a person of position allied to a lady by birth and position, he displayed very little spirit in not resenting it with the utmost indignation. Supposing, however, the proposal was not made, then a more disgraceful scandal could not have been invented against a professional man.—The jury, retired, and on their return into court announced that they could not agree as to the amount, one standing out for giving less than the full sum claimed.—The judge inquired if the parties were prepared to take the verdict of the majority.—This was declined on behalf of the defendant, but shortly afterwards Mr. Matthews said that he had received an offer of £20 1s. that the costs might be upon the higher scale, which he was prepared to accept.—A verdict was entered for the amount, and the judge (addressing the defendant) said: By your offer you practically admit that plaintiff's claim is a proper one; and let me tell you, sir, in open court that a more mean and harsh attack than that which you have made against a professional man was never uttered in a witness box. For you to have imputed such a foul charge against an innocent man is a disgrace to the name of a gentleman. I say with the greatest confidence that the plaintiff leaves this court without a stain upon his character.

## PROMISCUOUS AND SOCIAL DANCING.

Mr. Heber Donaldson, a lawyer of Emlenton, Pennsylvania, was recently expelled from the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged for dancing. The statement of the defender was that while at a private party he "attempted to walk through a quadrille—something he had never before attempted." He appealed, but the Clarion Presbytery refused to sustain his appeal. Consequently he appealed to the Synod, which recently met at Erie. Mr. Donaldson argued his own case through a whole day, maintaining that the Bible did not prohibit dancing. The amusement was not condemned by the laws of the Church, and there was no precedent for his expulsion. A reporter stated that "his peroration was an able and eloquent résumé of the case, and was listened to with the closest attention by a congregation that filled the church to overflowing." On the second day Mr. David Lawson, speaking for the prosecution on behalf of the Clarion Presbytery, held that conscience was not always a safe guide. No line could be drawn between "promiscuous and social dancing." Mr. Donaldson had committed an offence against the Church, because his example was liable to lead others to the depths of vice. Hence his act was calculated to bring discredit upon the Church. Mr. Lawson also claimed that "in no place did the Bible sanction the dancing of both sexes together." On the question being put all the clergymen present advanced reasons for the vote they were about to give. Only a few maintained that dancing was not a sin against the law of the Church. Mr. Donaldson lost his appeal by a great majority, the votes being 73 against him to 20 in his favour. The defendant, however, announced his intention of appealing to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which assembles at Springfield, Illinois, next spring.

It is understood at Derby that there is a probability of Mr. Gladstone accompanying Sir William Harcourt to Derby on the 24th inst., when the Home Secretary is to address his constituents.

GRAYS & ALL.—To Secure Health.—Send to JOHN HUGH MARTIN, 22, Regent-street, London, W., for a 48-page pamphlet on "Cervical Strain." Strain, by a gentle and almost imperceptible influence, penetrates and permeates every fibre and tissue of the body, enervating the blood, and impairs to the entire nervous system a valuable and healthy tone.—(Advt.)







# The People.

OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.

IN THIS MIDDLE ORDER OF MANHOLD ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'—Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.

## THE EUPHRATES CONCESSION.

Mr. GLADSTONE has now an unprecedented opportunity for displaying his power as a statesman. The questions raised by the announcement from Berlin that Baron STROUSSBERG has received the concession of a railway along the valley of the Euphrates are, indeed, of absolutely vital importance to this country. It is a grievous reproach to English statesmanship that such a concession should have had to be made now instead of forty years ago, and that it should now be made to a foreigner. In no case, perhaps, has the new-fangled system of ignoring the fact that England has a distinct national policy apart from party politics, proved more disastrous than in the case of our communications with India. It was a national misfortune that we did not recognise the practicability of the Suez Canal until it was actually constructed, but this was due rather to an error of judgment on the part of our engineers than to any mistaken policy on the part of our statesmen. As soon, however, as the feasibility of the canal was demonstrated, there could no longer be any doubt as to what the policy of England ought to have been, yet the moment Lord BEACONSFIELD endeavoured to carry out that policy by the purchase of one-fifth of the shares in the undertaking, and again when he practically secured the safety of the canal by the acquisition of Cyprus, the blockhead stupidity and ignorance of Radicalism at once raised an outcry of denunciation, the echoes of which have hardly yet died away. The success of the policy as a commercial speculation has indeed mitigated to some extent the rancour of Liberal tongues; but the policy itself appears to be almost as little understood as ever. Yet surely nothing can well be simpler. We are one of the greatest Western Powers—we are the greatest Eastern Power. Rapid and easy communication between West and East is consequently of paramount importance to us. The Suez Canal route is for the present the shortest between England and India, and as such must be maintained, unless our power is to be most perilously reduced. But the Suez Canal route is far from being the most direct possible, and owing to the constant tendency of the canal to silt up, must always be more or less precarious. A railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf along the valley of the Euphrates would very materially shorten the journey, and at the same time render it healthier, safer, and cheaper, to say nothing of the strategic and other advantages the route would necessarily possess. From London to Kurrachee would be 307 hours instead of 435 by the canal, and to Bombay 349 hours instead of 451. It must be remembered also that the existence of such a railway would in itself form the best possible strategic defence of the Suez Canal line, and the best available guarantee for its being kept permanently open.

Such a line of railway is now, if the uncontradicted announcement of the concession be correct, about to be undertaken under German auspices. If it is constructed and England is forbidden to make use of it for the transport of troops when an emergency arises, it will be because Radical statesmen are either too blunder-headed to appreciate the interests of their country or too craven-hearted to uphold them.

## THE BORNEO ROYAL CHARTER.

What is the precise meaning of the Royal Charter granted to the British North Borneo Company? This Company, which was started some years since by Mr. ALFRED DENT and sundry "gentlemen in the City," purchased property in Labuan, a little island and coaling station belonging to England, off the north coast of Borneo, and commenced business under the protection of the British flag. They subsequently entered into treaties with the Sultans of Brunei and Sooloo, under which they have taken formal and peaceable possession of North Borneo; and they have now obtained a Royal Charter from Her Majesty, which places them almost exactly in the position of the East India Company in the old days. They will have their own flags, ships, and forts, and will be able to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the conceded territory without risk of their authority being questioned. What does it all mean? A Royal Charter of the kind used to be one of the most difficult things in the world to obtain, and was only granted after full discussion and consideration; but here is one granted on the advice of a Cabinet, which of all others might have been expected to be opposed to such a policy, without the smallest reference to Parliament on the subject, and apparently without the slightest appreciation of the real interests involved. Every member of the Cabinet may safely be assumed to be hostile to trade monopolies granted by the Crown, and Mr. JOHN BRIGHT more particularly distinguished himself by the just and manly opposition he carried on for years against the East India Company, to which he finally succeeded in dealing the death blow. Every member of the Cabinet again may be assumed to be opposed to entering into vast international obligations without the concurrence of Parliament, and to the annexation of huge tracts of territory the possession of which must necessarily involve responsibility of the weightiest kind—responsibilities only rendered more burdensome by

the interposition of a trading company between the ruled and the real rulers. Years and years ago, the Government stupidly refused the offer of Sir JAMES BROOKES, the first Raja of Sarawak, to hand over that State to England, to be held as a Crown colony, and the refusal was grounded on the plea that the Island of Labuan was sufficient as a coaling station, and that it was undesirable to accept any responsibility with regard to Borneo, as any step of the kind must ultimately lead to the extension of British rule over the whole huge island. Yet here, in the dark, Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet has, it seems, already committed us to the very policy which his party has always professed to condemn, and, if the latest reports are correct, we are already involved in an awkward difficulty with Spain, which, whether rightly or wrongly, asserts a claim over portions of the conceded territory inconsistent with the claims of the Company, which are now guaranteed by Royal Charter. What does it all mean? Is it a joke or a job, a blunder or a crime?

The amenities of politics as practised by Mr. Gladstone's Government have lately been illustrated at the Board of Inland Revenue in a somewhat striking manner. Mr. Algernon West, C.B., formerly one of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and late private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board by the late Lord Beaconsfield, on the ground of his seniority in the office, the Tory minister always declining in any case of the kind to be swayed by any party considerations. Mr. Algernon West has now been selected by Mr. Gladstone as Chairman of the Board, in the place of Sir Charles Herries, who retires on a pension. The promotion of Mr. West leaves the post of Deputy-Chairman vacant, but it so happens that the three gentlemen next in seniority to Mr. West are Conservatives in politics. Instead, therefore, of following the same precedent as Lord Beaconsfield, and appointing a political opponent to the vacant office, Mr. Gladstone passes over the heads of these three gentlemen and selects Mr. Adam Young, C.B., secretary to the committee, as the new Deputy-Chairman. Mr. Young was no doubt exceedingly useful to Mr. Gladstone in supplying him with statistics in reference to the Malt Tax, but surely there were means less invidious of conferring upon him an appropriate reward. The incident is worth note as an instance of the prevailing tendency of Mr. Gladstone's Government to adopt the dirty dodges of American politics, and to appropriate "the spoils to the victor" without regard to right or precedent.

An excellent Tory who recorded a daring vote for the late John Stuart Mill, at a Westminster election, was asked his motive for thus apparently belying his principles. His answer was prompt and to the point: "Everybody takes the man to be a mighty philosopher. I want to get him into Parliament just to show that he is nothing of the kind." It may be that some of the support M. Gambetta has received may have been actuated by a precisely analogous motive. Some at all events of those who have helped to force him into office, and have made it impossible for him to dispense with a portfolio, are well known not to have done so out of any goodwill towards the new President of the Chamber. Even among the forlorn hope who still believe in the future destiny of the White Flag, are to be found one or two willing agents in the promotion not only of M. Gambetta, but of M. Bert. Strange things happen in France. Everybody feels that the curtain has risen on a new act of the drama, but even the principal actor knows little of the real plot of the play.

The neutral tint of M. Gambetta's manifesto is in any case a good colour for a background. The artist is perfectly free to paint upon it as he pleases. He may go in for landscape or figures—the idyllic or the sensational, the dramatic or the heroic. Up to this time the general expectation seems to be that the picture ultimately to be evolved will be impressively quiet and rather ostentatiously unpretending, but we own we feel by no means certain that he will abjure brilliancy of colouring and startling effects. At all events, M. Gambetta is for the present able to enjoy the beatitude of the man who has done nothing. It is a delightful situation as long as it lasts, but in such a case it is in its very nature exceedingly transitory. The Gambetta who having done nothing is still uncompromised, is for to-day and to-morrow the darling of the immense majority of French Republicans. But the day after he will be compelled by inexorable necessity to do something, and even if he loses but few of his present followers he will have descended into a lower rank. He will no longer be the representative of a radiant and rosy future alone. He will be the representative also of an ever lengthening official past which cannot fail to have its own practical and prosaic aspect, and may not improbably prove to be in dismal contrast with the magnificence of present anticipations.

Would not Cardinal Manning, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and other earnest advocates of temperance, attain the end they wish if they were to inculcate practical thrift upon the working classes of this country? A man who tries to save and put by a portion of his earnings, is rarely, if ever, given to drink; but it is by no means uncommon to see one who never tastes anything stronger than water very extravagant in other ways. It is the utter want of anything like thrift or saving that drives more persons of both sexes to have recourse to stimulants than anything else. Nor can we wonder at this. The vast majority of the working classes in England have no idea in the world what saving means. They look forward to an old age when they will either be supported by out-door relief or to take repose in the workhouse. How different it is with most foreigners of the same class whether in this or in their own country. Their rule is invariably to put aside a certain portion of every shilling they earn; and the consequences are that they rarely, if ever, have to apply for charitable relief, and almost invariably end their days in comparative comfort. Why should not practical lessons on personal thrift be inculcated amongst our working people? Were this done in a thoroughly practical manner, drunkenness and the amount of our poor rates would probably diminish together.

Tremont-street, Boston, was widened this autumn. Unfortunately, there was an hotel in the way, built of freestone and brick, eight stories high, with a frontage of 96 and 62 feet, as it was a corner house. Such a trifling obstacle was not allowed to stand in the path of progress. Heavy stone and brick foundations were built, and iron rails and rollers laid upon them: the lower part of the house was firmly braced

together, and then the whole was slowly pushed on to the rails and rollers, and so to its new position. It was moved by 56 powerful screws, worked by hand, against timbers arranged to distribute the pressure equally over the building. The weight of the building itself was 5,000 tons, but it also contained all its usual furniture, and a number of its inmates. The actual process of shoving back occupied 18 hours 40 minutes, the greatest speed being two inches in four minutes, and the distance 13 feet 10 inches. The hotel moved about half-an-inch at each turn of the screws. The preparation for this immense piece of work took two months and twenty days, and cost about £6,000. The building was not in the least injured, and even some cracks which were already in the walls were not widened by the journey, for paper had been pasted over them as a test.

"The sole foundation for the statement that Mr. Errington has been entrusted with a special mission to the Vatican is the fact that Lord Granville has given him a letter of introduction to Sir Augustus Paget, the English Ambassador at the Italian Court." So says the *Daily News*, which, of course, knows all about it. Mr. Errington, doubtless, is nothing more than a mere private gentleman travelling abroad, and, naturally, desirous of forming an acquaintance with Sir A. Paget, to whom Lord Granville, with his usual kind courtesy, has given him an introduction. What shallow prevarication is this? Will the *Daily News* deny that Mr. Errington has been commissioned by the Government to visit Italy for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the Pope in restoring order in Ireland? That is the question to be answered, and it is a piece of political dishonesty unworthy of the *Daily News* to spin a rigmorole about all sorts of irrelevant matters which is intended to look like a negative answer to the question without being one. The situation is clear enough. The Government find that they cannot rely on the Irish priesthood to assist them in their hour of need. They accordingly desire the Pope to exercise his influence over the priesthood in their favour, and are prepared to make in worth his while to do so. They commission a gentleman to make terms with the Pope, but they wish, of course, to make the whole thing as unofficial as possible, and above all to keep it dark. That's about the size of it. After all, it is not the first bargain of the kind made with the Holy Father.

John Dunn, it seems, is a candidate for the vacant throne of Zululand; Cetewayo, the ousted monarch, is anxious to pay a visit to England, and the three chiefs who loyally desired to share Cetewayo's captivity have been refused a pass. Two out of the three, moreover, returning to their kraals from their unsuccessful journey, found that John Dunn had in the meanwhile carried off their cattle, which, however, seem in both cases, to have been ultimately recovered. Why should Cetewayo be any longer kept in captivity, and why should John Dunn be permitted to succeed him? Cetewayo is at this moment a nominal prisoner, because the Zulu power was a standing menace to the safety of British possessions in South Africa. But the aspect of affairs is now altogether altered. The real standing menace to British power in that part of the world is to-day the Boer and not the Zulu; and the release of Cetewayo would strengthen us both positively and negatively. It would give us a powerful native friend, on whose loyalty we might confidently now rely, and it would raise an effective barrier against the extension of Boer predominance. Mr. Gladstone has up to this time never missed a single opportunity of blundering in South Africa. The release of Cetewayo would at least redeem some of the errors of the Liberal Government, and restore some portion of the prestige they have contrived to lose.

## A BALLADE OF RENUNCIATION.

["I have, in a manner, renounced the future."—Mr. GLADSTONE.]

Although I am speaking from morning to night,  
And at Westminster sit in the leader's place;  
Though I lay down the law of the wrong and right,  
And with my presence great banquets grace,  
Although I imprison obnoxious men,  
I think 'tis fair it should be announced  
That such things I may never do again,  
"The future I have in a manner renounced."

I do not say I've renounced it quite,  
I may come back in a little space,  
I would not entirely fade from sight,  
Or drop behind in the social race.  
When things are righted, perhaps, and when  
My colleagues my enemies all have trounced,  
To the front I may come once more; till then,  
"The future I have in a manner renounced."

I know they will say—with their Tory spite—  
That I fear defeat, and I fear disgrace,  
I know they will chuckle in great delight,  
And say that I dare not show my face;  
I know they'll attack me with tongue and pen,  
And slyly allude to the way I've bounced,  
(It was never a saying of stout old Ben)  
"The future I have in a manner renounced."

Envoy.

Statesmen, list to three score and ten,  
When you and your measures are both denounced,  
Explain to the whole of your fellow men  
"The future I have in a manner renounced."

ALLIS GOWER.

A "MILL" IN THE MIDLANDS.—At the Warwick Assizes on Thursday, Samuel Arnold, William Lapworth, John Griffiths, William Crump, Harry Lester, Walter Newman, and William Wright, were indicted for the manslaughter of John Plant, at Coventry, the occasion being a prize fight, the deceased and the prisoner Arnold being the combatants, and the other prisoners the abettors. The jury found all the prisoners guilty, and Arnold was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, Newman to three months, and Griffiths, Cook, Twycross, Crump, and Lester to one month each.

A CROP OF SUICIDES.—A mania of suicides is at present prevalent among both officers and men of the Bavarian army. Less than three months ago a cavalry captain at Nymphenburg put a bullet through his brains, and a fortnight since the commanding colonel of the 6th infantry regiment at Amberg fired a pistol-shot into his heart. Last week, an artillery lieutenant at Munich, and a young lieutenant of the 14th infantry at Nurnberg shot themselves with pistols, and news has just been received from Vienna that a Bavarian lieutenant-colonel committed suicide in a bathing establishment, and at Munich a major has just followed this example. At the same time suicides are rapidly increasing in number among the rank and file. The week before last two night sentinels in the Turks barracks at Munich, shot themselves with their rifles, and this week three sergeants have done the same, respectively at Nurnberg, Landau, and Ingolstadt. A telegram from Munich, dated 12th inst., states that another officer has just committed suicide, making three cases in the week.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.  
YOUTH, by PAUL MERITT and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, EVERY EVENING, at Forty Minutes past Seven.  
Another Drury Lane Drama, by PAUL MERITT and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, EVERY EVENING, at Forty Minutes past Seven.  
Surpassing all previous successes, even under Mr. Augustus Harris's management of unparalleled successes.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**  
Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI.  
EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the English Drama, by CHARLES READE, entitled 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.' Great Success. Performed at a Quarter-past Seven, by the Force of A LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Doors open at Seven. Box Office open 5 min till Five. No Smoking here.

**GAIETY THEATRE, Strand.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD.  
HITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, Burlesque-Drama, in Three Acts, by T. G. BURLAND, at 8.30. Misses Farnon, Vaughan, Blissett, Howard, Broughton, Hewitt, Emma, &c.; Messrs. Royce, Dallas, Squire, Williams, D'Ambois, &c. Open at 7.30. Fareo, &c. Prices from 1s. No Fees. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY, 2 to 5, and sometimes WEDNESDAY.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**  
Managers, Messrs. J. HOLLINGSHEAD and R. BARKER.  
PRINCESS TOTO, EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an Original Comic Opera, in Three Acts, Book by W. S. GILBERT. Music by F. CLAY. Tenors, Messrs. Temple, G. and Stephens. At 7.30, PASTORAL, by J. E. Soden, Mr. George Barrett, &c.; Misses Waters and Vincent. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Drama at 7.45. Box Office, 9.30 to 5. No Fees.

**ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. SWANBOROUGH.  
THE OPERA SEASON under the direction of Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.  
EVERY EVENING, until Further Notice, at Eight o'clock, a New Opera Comique, OLIVETTE, written and produced by H. B. FARNIE, Music by Andran. The Opera preceded, at Quarter-past Seven, by THE FARRINGHAM YILL. Box Office, open Eleven till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**  
Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.  
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON, New and Original Drama, in Five Acts, by GEORGE R. SIMS. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Speakman, Willard, Beauchamp, Peach, Doone, Evans, Cathcart, &c., and George Barrett; Misses Eastlake, E. Crosby, Eugene Edwards, &c. and Stephens. At 7.15, PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT, by J. E. Soden, Mr. George Barrett, &c.; Misses Waters and Vincent. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Drama at 7.45. Box Office, 9.30 to 5. No Fees.

**SAVOY THEATRE.**  
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'OYLY CARTE.  
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Esthetic Opera, PATIENCE.  
Preceded by, at 8.00, TURTLES.  
MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Seats may be secured at the Box Office.

**COURT THEATRE.**  
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 19th, and following evenings, at 8.45, HONOUR will be played with the original cast; preceded, at 8.15, by TWENTY MINUTES UNDER AN UMBRELLA, by A. W. Debusse, Editor, the production of the Court Theatre, by W. S. Gilbert, for which Mr. Henry J. Byron has been specially engaged to play Cheriot Hill, Miss Marion Terry, Miss Emily Thorne, and Mr. Kieve Bell will appear in their original characters. Preceded by AWAKING, in which Mr. John Clayton will sustain his original part. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open from 11 to 5. No Fees.

**IMPERIAL THEATRE, WESTMINSTER.**  
THE AFTERNOON THEATRE OF LONDON.  
IMPRUDENCE. Transferred from the Folly Theatre. ORIGINAL CAST.  
Under the Management of Mr. Carton.  
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Mr. Carton, Mr. Leonard A. Boyes, Mr. Clifford Cooper, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. A. Redwood, Mr. Edward Highton, Mr. Compton, Mr. F. P. Barry, Miss Emily Miller, Miss Laura Lindon. Stage Manager, Mr. G. L. Gordon. Musical Director, Mr. Barrow.  
Acting Manager, Mr. F. CAVENDISH MACDONNELL.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, BISHOPSGATE.**  
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IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY OF HAVELLY'S GENTLE COLOURED MINSTRELS, from Her Majesty's Theatre.  
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Lessee and Managers, Messrs. CONQUEST and MERITT.  
Continued brilliant success of MANKIND, by Paul Meritt and George Conquest.  
Must be withdrawn in a few weeks for elaborate preparation for Grand Performance, "The Mother Bruch."  
EVERY EVENING, MANKIND, or, BEGGAR YOUR NEIGHBOUR. Messrs. George Conquest, Guinness, Nye, Craikbank, Russell, Cowell, Wilson, Kerman, &c.; Misses Ingram, Thomas, &c. and H. Clements. Comedian, Mr. F. Barry. Open at 7.30; commence at 7.50. Secretary, Mr. A. Stifford.

**GRECIAN THEATRE, CITY-ROAD.**  
Proprietor, Mr. T. G. CLARE.  
EVERY EVENING, at 7, the Great Drama, D.T. or, LOST BY DRINK. Messrs. Sennett, Monihouse, Syra, Parker, Leigh, Williams; Misses Annie Beutley, M. A. Victor, Blanche Elliott, Leigh, Laile, &c.  
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## DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A terrible tragedy has been enacted at Hornsey, by which a woman murdered her two children and then drowned herself in the New River. About half-past six on Wednesday morning, as some men were passing over the New River Bridge at the back of Hornsey Railway Station, on their way to work, they noticed something floating in the water, and, with some difficulty, they succeeded in dragging it to the bank, and they then found it to be the dead body of a well-dressed female child. Information was given to the police, and the body, which was ascertained to be that of Sarah Fitzpatrick, aged seven years, was conveyed to the mortuary. Shortly afterwards information was received that the bodies of the mother, Kate Fitzpatrick, and her youngest child, a little girl three-and-a-half years old, had that morning been picked up in the New River, near what is known as the grating, at Stoke Newington. Life in each instance had apparently been extinct several hours, and it is believed that the unfortunate woman had been drinking all the previous night, and threw the eldest child into the water at Hornsey, and then walked along the bank for about a mile, and threw herself and second child into the water, near where they were found. For some months past the mother of the deceased, Mr. John Wynne, who is 73 years old, has been continually taking out summonses against the deceased woman, who is only 27 years old, and who was formerly in the service of his deceased wife, for threatening and assaulting him, but she declined to appear to answer them, and he afterwards applied to the Highgate magistrates for a warrant, but after hearing his complaint they declined to issue one. After this nothing was heard of the affair at the court for about three months, when the woman was charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging herself. Mr. Wynne then stated that he heard a noise, and on running into her room found her hanging to a peg on the door by a piece of wide tape. He at once cut her down, and after administering restoratives she regained consciousness. She, however, declared to the magistrate that the allegations were false, and she was discharged on her promising never to attempt to take her life again. Soon after this Mr. Wynne took out seven summonses against her for wilfully damaging his household furniture, and for threatening and assaulting him. To these she appeared, and he then gave evidence to the effect that she behaved towards him in a most violent manner, and had smashed a large pier glass, a quantity of chairs and tables, and other things, and was continually threatening and assaulting him, and he was in imminent danger that she would do him some bodily injury. In cross-examination, he admitted that the deceased children were his, and said he had been trying for three years to get the defendant to leave him, and had promised to allow her 25s. a week to keep herself and the two children, but she refused to do so. The defendant said the evidence was all lies, but that she would leave him if he allowed her 25s. a week and furnished two rooms for her, provided it was settled so that she would not lose it in the event of his dying. Mr. Wynne willingly promised to do this, and the Bench, without hearing the medical evidence, which was to prove that the deceased woman was suffering from delirium tremens, adjourned the case until Monday next to see whether the arrangement had been carried out, and told her she must not go near or molest him in the meantime. This she also promised to do, and it seems that she secured a house at Plaistow, and Mr. Wynne gave her a quantity of furniture, and a considerable sum of money, and she went away. From that time little was seen of her until Tuesday night, at about half-past eleven, when she was seen standing on the New River Bridge, looking into the water, with her two children standing by her, clinging to her dress, and it is surmised that she must shortly after this have thrown the eldest child into the river. Since the facts have been made known to Mr. Wynne, whom it is believed, was very fondly attached to the children, he has been like a madman with grief, and he blames the Highgate magistrates for discharging the unfortunate woman when she was charged with attempting to take her life by hanging herself. The body of the eldest child now lies at the Hornsey mortuary, and both the mother and youngest child at Stoke Newington, awaiting the coroner's inquiry. The mother and sister of the deceased have been telegraphed to in Dublin, and are expected to be present at the inquest.

## Inquests Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, Sir John Humphreys, the coroner for Middlesex, opened an inquiry at the Red Lion tavern, Church-street, Stoke Newington, into the circumstances attending the deaths of Kate Fitzpatrick, aged 33, and her child, aged seven, who were found floating in the New River, at Lordship-road Bridge, Stoke Newington, on Wednesday last. Mr. John Horatio Wynne, a private gentleman, of 5, Clarendon-road, Hornsey, said that the deceased woman used to live with him. He believed her age to be something over 30. She was his housekeeper. The two children of hers he adopted. After the police-court proceedings, he agreed to make her an allowance and furnish a place, which he did at 58, High-street, Plaistow. He visited her there on Tuesday last, and left her at 7.30 that night. He returned home, and never afterwards saw her alive. When he left she was not sober. She had previously tried to commit suicide by hanging herself. He left the house on Tuesday night whilst she was away, so as to prevent any scene or disagreeable proceedings. He had not had any communication with her afterwards. By the Coroner: When she went to the Highgate Police-court she was kept there during the night, and discharged with a caution. William Heath, of the Reservoir-cottages, Stoke Newington, deposed that on Wednesday morning he found the body of the deceased woman and the elder child floating about six inches above the water. Both were dead, and had been in the water he believed for five or six hours. Alfred Kirby, a police-constable, deposed that he assisted to get the bodies from the river. Both were fully dressed. Several letters were found upon the mother, but nothing to lead to a solution of the mystery. Mr. Wynne, recalled, said he had known the mother of the child for ten or fifteen years. She first came to him as a domestic servant, and then left him. She subsequently returned to him. A juror: When did she first act as wife to you? This question was repeated five times and ultimately the witness said that he did not understand the question. The jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned. The Coroner then addressed the jury on the subject of the child, but they refused to give a verdict until Mr. Wynne was recalled and further examined. Mr. Wynne, recalled, stated that he did not see anything of the deceased after leaving her house at Plaistow, and that he reached home at ten o'clock that night, and went to bed immediately. He had found that the woman had saved a sum of money, and had other property, and he had communicated with her relatives in Dublin. The jury then returned a verdict of Found Drowned in the case of the child. In reply to Mr. Foster, Sir John Humphreys said he should not make any order as to the property of the deceased, and expressed an opinion that it had better be given up to the relatives.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Danford Thomas opened an inquiry at the Three Compasses tavern, Hornsey, into the cause of death of Sarah Fitzpatrick, who was found in the New River on Wednesday. Mr. Wynne, of 5, Clarendon-road, Hornsey, repeated the evidence he had given before Sir John Humphreys, and said that the deceased child was born in East Smithfield. He never disputed the paternity either of this child or the other, and in fact they were his children, and he treated them as such. He thought that if the mother had been kept in custody, this tragedy would not have been enacted. The mother was frequently complaining, declaring that she would commit murder, and cut the throats of the children. After the last proceedings before the magistrate she went to Plaistow and lived in some rooms belonging to a friend of his. By the Coroner: When he saw her on the Tuesday she was very excited, and appeared to be under the influence of drink. John Barrett deposed that he found the body of the child lying in the water off Harrington Park. There were no marks of violence that he could see. Dr. Mayor proved that he had been in attendance on the woman, and had heard her threaten to make away with herself and kill the children. A verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the mother.

## PROSECUTION OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

At the Westminster Police-court yesterday, Mr. Henry Tompkins, chief clerk in the Registry of Friendly Societies, on behalf of Mr. John Malcolm Ludlow, chief registrar, appeared to prosecute several secretaries of Registered Friendly Societies, under the 38 and 39 Vic., chap. 60, and sub-sections, for that they had neglected to furnish to the Registrar a general statement, called the annual return, of receipts and expenditure, funds and effects of their respective societies. In the case of the secretary of the Abraham's Pride Lodge, 1,485 of the Loyal Ancient Order of Shepherds, Ashon Unity, held at the British Lion Tavern, Acre-street, New-road, Wandsworth-road, the defence set up was that the late secretary had been a defaulter, and that the present one was not in a position to furnish the necessary data, in consequence of the books being improperly kept. Mr. Tompkins said he had every desire to make these test cases only, in order that other secretaries should comply with the law; but in this case he must ask for a penalty, as this society had actually removed its meeting-place to another house without any notification of the fact. A penalty of 20s. and costs was inflicted. Mr. John Miller, of Phipps Bridge, Merton, secretary of the Royal Victoria Lodge of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, was summoned for a similar offence. The defendant pleaded that he had sent in his return in the usual way to the office of the Registrar in Abingdon-st., but he had no notification of its receipt. Mr. Tompkins stated there had been no return from the lodge since 1876, when the Act of Parliament was passed. The defendant persisted in the most positive manner that he had regularly sent the returns as required by law, and hoped that he would not be held responsible for a mistake elsewhere. Mr. D'Eyncourt suggested that the summons should be adjourned sine die, in order to give the defendant an opportunity of sending another return. The summons was adjourned accordingly. Mr. William Jennings, of 47, Paradise-road, Larkhall-lane, Clapham, the secretary of the King of the South minor lodge of Oddfellows, South London Unity, was also summoned. The evidence showed that the lodge had only 25 members, and owing to their weak state were contemplating amalgamation to another lodge. The 12th rule of the society distinctly showed that it was incumbent on the lodge to make the necessary returns, under a penalty incurred by the secretary, but the excuse of that officer for the default was that he had been but a very short time in office, and was not yet accustomed to his duties. Mr. D'Eyncourt fined him 5s. and costs, suggesting that he should at once send in the returns. The Secretary of the Battersea Provident Society, held at the St. Peter's Club House, Plough-lane, Battersea, appeared to answer a similar complaint. The evidence showed that there had been systematic neglect. Anyone connected with the financial affairs of the society was seldom to be seen, although it numbered 123 members, and had been established since 1835. There was really no excuse, it was alleged, for the default of the secretary, and he was fined 20s., and costs. The defendant, Mr. William Thornton, asked whether he was personally responsible for the payment of the money, and Mr. Safford, the chief clerk, told him that this was entirely a matter for the society to determine. There were two other cases against the Mutual Provident Alliance, of 2, Albion-place, Blackfriars, and the Britons in Unity, of the Leather Bottle Tavern, Warlingham, which were allowed to be withdrawn.

## SHOCKING DOUBLE MURDER IN NOTTINGHAM.

Two shocking murders have been perpetrated in Nottingham. Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning shots were heard in the house of a tobacco-shop named Henry Westley, East-hill-road. On Police-sergeant Carr, proceeding to the spot, he found that the proprietor of the shop had been murdered by his son, 19 years of age, who had been seen to escape from the house. His father lay dead in the bedroom, with two bullet wounds, either of which was sufficient to have caused death. A more terrible discovery was made when the police proceeded yesterday morning to the office of Mr. Fraser, solicitor, Wheeler Gate, where the supposed murderer of Westley was employed. Here, in a locked room, was found the body of the office boy, William Onion, 15, stiff and cold, having been dreadfully mutilated about the head and neck by wounds of a knife and blows by an iron bar. The murderer was captured yesterday afternoon. He asked whether his father and the lad were dead, and, on being answered affirmatively, said, "It's about time." Beyond a few blood spots on his clothes, there was nothing to connect the young man with the crime. He is said to have recently been reading sensational literature to a large extent.

THE INNER TEMPLE.—Wednesday being "grand day" of Michaelmas term at the Inner Temple, the treasurer, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., M.P., and the benchers entertained the following guests at dinner in the Inner Temple Hall, viz.: Lord Justice Brett, Lord Justice Cotton, Mr. Justice Bowen, the Right Hon. Mr. Dodson, M.P., Sir Arthur Hayter, General Sir C. Dickinson, Mr. Powell, Mr. Druce, Mr. Millais, Dr. Owen Rees, Mr. Edis, Mr. Greenwood, &c.

A NEW NOTION.—Messrs. Fry and Co., of 17, Fenchurch-street, have started the notion of a floating commercial exhibition, which will cruise around and make a longer or shorter stay at all the principal ports of the world. For this purpose they propose to charter a large steamer, fitted up with as many sample rooms as possible, in which goods of all kinds could be displayed. How about the Great Eastern for such a purpose? After all, a floating exhibition ought not to be difficult to float.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS AT GLOUCESTER.—On Sunday last the congregations in the places of public worship were counted in Gloucester, and the results made known to-day, give the following particulars:—The last census gave the population as 36,310; accommodation is provided for 20,253 worshippers; the total attendance at two services was 18,355. Among these numbers were, at the Established Churches, 7,500; Congregationalists, 1,933; Wesleyans, 1,516; Catholics, 440; Mission-rooms, 2,703.

A CREEL LOVER.—Yesterday, at the Stratford Petty-sessions, Mr. Henry Page, a gentleman's coachman, of 33, Ashfield-road, Crownfield-road, West Ham, was summoned at the instance of Rose Wright, to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of her child, of which she alleged him to be the father. Complainant, a good-looking and well-dressed young woman, stated that she made the acquaintance of the defendant whilst in service over two years ago, and they subsequently became engaged to be married. Defendant had improper connection with her on various occasions, and in February last she told him that she was enceinte. He then said that he would marry her soon. As he took no steps to do so, she went afterwards with her brother-in-law to him, when he repeated his promise, which, however, remained unfulfilled. She gave birth to a female child on the 17th of July. She had called to see defendant since, but she had been refused an interview, and two months ago he got married to another young woman. Defendant, who did not appear, was ordered to pay 3s. a week, in addition to 30s. costs.

THE CROFTON "CHICKEN HOUSE."—At the Crofton Petty Sessions, on Thursday, Rose Crowther, a young woman who has been several times before the magistrates, was charged with refractory conduct at the workhouse and with wilful damage. Susan Findon, assistant matron, stated that on Wednesday, as prisoner would not obey the labour mistress, witness went to her and ordered her into the oakum room. She refused to go, saying that if she had to pick oakum she would go to prison to do it. She also said she would do something to make her go to goal, and immediately broke two panes of glass. She was given into custody. Mr. Edridge said the prisoner came to him on Tuesday and complained that she had been locked up in a chicken-house one day and night and fed on bread and water. The porter, Mr. Morgan, explained that the "chicken-house" was the name given by the inmates to the cell where refractory prisoners were confined. Prisoner was one of the "chickens." Having satisfied Mr. Edridge that the prisoner was not locked up without sufficient cause, the magistrate sent prisoner to goal for 14 days with hard labour, telling her that while she was in the union-house she must obey the rules of the establishment.

## THE VICAR AND THE VERGER'S WIFE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Lord Coleridge and a special jury tried an action brought by the Rev. Charles Bull, vicar of North Woolwich, against the defendant, a working man of the same place, for libel, which, in effect, charged the plaintiff with having taken improper liberties with the defendant's wife while he was in the hospital in consequence of an accident which had happened to him, and further with obtaining him an order for a convalescent home, so that he might continue his attempted acts of immorality. The plaintiff, in the course of his examination, said:—I am a married man, and have been so for 33 years. The defendant was formerly a sidesman in the church of North Woolwich. In 1879 he met with an accident in the gas works, and a subscription was got up for him. While Equilant was in the Poplar Hospital I called on his wife from time to time, and gave her subscriptions of 4s. or 6s. twice a week. In March Equilant came out of the hospital, and I got him a ticket for the Convalescent Hospital at Eastbourne. After he came home from the Convalescent Hospital I got him another ticket for the hospital. That was in August. On the 12th of June I paid him a bill for repairs to the church, and not a word was said by him of the charges he has since made against me. On the 1st of September he, for the first time, made these charges. He called me an old blackguard, and said I had taken liberties with his wife, and that I should not enter his doors. I told him he must be mad, and the conversation lasted but a short time, as I thought it better to leave him that he might cool himself. There is not a word of truth in the charges made against me in the statement of claim—no help me, God! No!—Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp: This matter has caused me great anxiety. Mr. Kemp: And that was shared in by your wife? Witness: That would be but natural. I brought this action because the bishop has not granted me an inquiry, and he called on me to vindicate myself. Excepting for the action of the bishop, I should not have brought this action. I thought my character stood too high to require that. On no occasion did I ever kiss her or raise her veil. I saw her alone at the vicarage; but any one could have come into the room. I called on her several times while her husband was in the hospital. I might have asked her on one occasion to pull down the blind, because the window was broken, and there was a draught coming in. I did not request her to do so for the purpose suggested. It is so small a matter I cannot remember. The woman did not refuse to pull down the blind, and I am not sure whether she did it or not. I said in a natural sort of way, "There is a draught there which is bad for you and the children." I did not think of myself at a time. I did not suggest to her to take me to another room or to take me upstairs. I never took liberties with her or kissed her. This closed the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kemp, addressing the jury, said this was a matter of the highest importance, not only to the plaintiff, but to the public, and although it was of a most painful character, he trusted that if the evidence established the truth of these charges they would not shrink from doing their duty, and giving a verdict for the defendant. If, as a clergyman, the plaintiff was conscious of his immorality, would he not have rushed at once to vindicate himself from these terrible charges? But, according to his own admission, he had only brought this action in consequence of the command of his bishop, and but for that he would have been prepared to let these reiterated charges rest. The wife of the defendant, in support of the case for the defence, said: The first time I called at the Vicarage about the fund raised for my husband, Mr. Bull insulted me. When I next went to the Vicarage I took my little child, about eight years old, with me. Mr. Bull then patted my face, and pinched my arm on coming out. I used to go to the Vicarage about the money up to the night before my husband came out of the hospital. On one occasion Mr. Bull gave me 5s., and called on me the next day with 2s. more, and after he gave me the 2s. he bent his head down and asked me to kiss him, and I walked away. He pulled me on his knee. I got away from him in a moment. He then made an indecent proposal to me. He asked me to pull down the blind, and I refused. On one occasion in the last week in May, Mr. Bull asked me to take him upstairs. I said, "No, Mr. Bull, not if I know it. I shall tell my husband," and he said, "Oh, don't do that." After a lengthy hearing the jury retired, and returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff with 40s. damages. His lordship said he would give judgment for that amount, but he would not certify for costs. The foreman said they intended that their verdict should carry costs. His lordship: That rests with me, gentlemen, and I will not allow costs.

## "A HATEFUL INCIDENT."

A correspondent writes: In his speech at Liverpool on October 25, Mr. Chamberlain said that "Coercion with the Tories is a policy. With us it is only a hateful incident." What are the facts? Since 1830 the Liberals have passed 38 Coercion Bills, while Conservative Administrations during the same period have passed 11, no less than 10 of which were either in continuance or amendment, or (as in 1875) in mitigation of the severity of previous Liberal measures. The following list is a striking proof of the baseless fabric upon which Liberal argument and Liberal history are built:—

LIBERAL COERCION AND PREVENTIVE ACTS.—1831, F Whiteboy Act and Arms Act; 1832, Importation of Arms Act; 1833, Suppression of Disturbances (Lord Grey's Act) and Change of Venue Act; 1834, Suppression of Disturbances Act (Cont. nuisance) and Importation of Arms and Gunpowder Act (Continuance); 1835, Public Peace Act, for five years; 1837, Importation of Arms Act; 1838, Importation of Arms Act (Continuance); 1839, Unlawful Oaths Act; 1840, Importation of Arms Act (Continuance); 1841, Houghing of Cattle Act and Importation of Arms Act (Continuance); 1845, Constabulary Force Enlargement Act; 1847, Crime and Outrage Act; 1848, Treason (Amendment) Act, Removal of Aliens Act, Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and Unlawful Oaths (Continuance) Act; 1849, Habeas Corpus Suspension (Continuance) Act; 1850, Habeas Corpus Suspension (Continuance) Act; 1851, Crime and Outrage Act (Continuance); 1852, Crime and Outrage Act (Continuance); 1853, Crime and Outrage Act (Continuance); 1854, Crime and Outrage Act (Continuance); 1855, Crime and Outrage Act (Continuance); 1856, Peace Preservation Act, and Unlawful Oaths Act (Continuance); 1859, Peace Preservation Act (Continuance) and Unlawful Oaths Act (Continuance); 1860, Peace Preservation Act (Continuance); 1862, Peace Preservation Act (Continuance) and Unlawful Oaths Act (Continuance); 1863, Peace Preservation Act (Continuance); 1866, Habeas Corpus Suspension Act; 1870, Peace Preservation Act; 1871, Protection of Life and Property (Westmeath Act); 1873, Peace Preservation Act; 1870, and Westmeath Act (Continuance); 1881, Protection of Life and Property Act, and Arms Act.

CONSERVATIVE COERCION ACTS.—1830, Importation of Arms Act; 1843, Importation of Arms Act (Amendment); 1844 and 1845, Unlawful Oaths (Continuance and Amendment); 1850, Crime and Outrage Act (Continuance); 1858, Peace Preservation Act (Continuance); 1860, Habeas Corpus Suspension Act; 1867, Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and Habeas Corpus Suspension Act; 1868, Habeas Corpus Suspension Act; 1870, Peace Preservation Act and Unlawful Oaths (Continuance) Act.

\* In continuance or mitigation of previous Liberal Acts.  
\* Passed during the Peelite rebellion, which commenced under a Liberal Government.

JEAN LUIE AGAIN.—At Woolwich Police-court on Thursday, Jean Luite, aged 60, the well-known witness for the Claimant in the Tichborne case, was charged with a warrant, before Mr. Marshall, with neglecting to maintain his wife Sarah, whereby she became chargeable to the guardians of the Woolwich Union. The case was remanded to enable the accused to show that his wife's conduct had been such as to absolve him from liability to maintain her.

It is stated that Chief John Dunn has given formal notice to the British authorities in South Africa that he is a candidate for the vacant throne of Zululand.

## BREACH OF PROMISE AND SEDUCTION.

In the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, on Wednesday, there was tried before Mr. Justice Bowen an action brought by Ruth Swan against William Bunn for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied the promise, and further alleged that the contract had been rescinded by the plaintiff.

According to the case for the plaintiff, who was stated to be about 26 years of age, she was in August, 1879, an assistant in a confectioner's shop in the Harrow-road, and having at that time gone on a visit to her married sister at Wigston, in Leicestershire, she made the acquaintance of the defendant, a widower with a grown-up family, who then kept a beer house, which he had since disposed of, and is now a coffee-house keeper in King's-cross-road. She went to the house to fetch a supper beer, when the defendant asked her to look at a picture in the house, and within a few days offered her marriage, which, on so short an acquaintance, she did not regard as serious. On her return to London she received a telegram desiring her to call at the railway station for a parcel, and on inquiring for it there the defendant presented himself in the form of the parcel. He took her to the Crystal Palace, and there repeated his offer, which she accepted, and his attentions were continued on her return to her friends in Leicestershire, and with their sanction, and, as was alleged, with the knowledge of his sons and daughters that he intended making her his wife. In the following December she accompanied him to London, where he proposed to take a business in order that they might settle down, and went to an hotel, where he seduced her under the promise of marriage, which was to have taken place in May, 1880. The defendant sold his business at Wigston and took the coffee-house in London, which place the plaintiff left at his request in November, as she was then in the family-way. She wrote several letters to him from Leicestershire, but they were unanswered. She thereupon came up to London and called at his place of business, when she learned from his son that he had married another woman. The defendant being out at the time, she waited until he came in with his wife, when he said he had married her for money, but that if plaintiff would keep quiet and wait until the child was born he would make a lady of her, and take her to America. In the following March her child was born, and the present action was brought. In cross-examination the plaintiff said that she had had some little quarrels with the defendant from time to time. On one occasion, when his son told her that a woman whom he described as "a dasher in a black silk dress" (laughter) had called on his father, she knowing the condition she was in, was so annoyed that she smashed the defendant's portrait. He had not told her that he could not marry her on account of her bad temper, and she had been at all times willing to marry him. The defendant stated that when he first saw the plaintiff his idea was that she should become his housekeeper, as he was a widower. He further entered into details to show that his present business was mortgaged, and that he had but little means, mainly depending on the gifts of his children, who were as much partners in the business as he was. In cross-examination he said he had told the plaintiff that he could not marry her as her temper was so bad. He did not wish to be made miserable all his life, or "to have his head broke with a poker." He had not married his present wife for money, as she had none of her own, though he wished she had. He denied that he had ever seen a paper produced when the plaintiff last called on him in King's-cross-road, but the signature was his. The body of the document was not written by him, or with his authority. The document was put in, and was, in effect, an undertaking to see the plaintiff over her trouble, and to provide for her child, and the defendant now positively swore he had never given such an undertaking, as he did not know she was in the family-way, and had never heard that she had had a child until within the last few days. The defendant's son was called in support of this, and swore that his father being out when the plaintiff called, and being anxious to get rid of her, he took up a piece of paper bearing his father's signature, and at her dictation wrote in the body of the document, of which his father knew nothing at the time. The plaintiff, on being recalled, swore in the most distinct terms that the defendant was present when the document was drawn up, that he then signed it, and that it was witnessed by his son. On the conclusion of the evidence, his lordship summed-up, leaving it to the jury whether in their opinion there had been a rescission of the contract. If so, they must give the plaintiff damages, but not for the seduction, for which a woman, being a consenting party, could not in law sue, except by her next friend. They might, however, take it into account as tending to show the breach of promise, and if they held there had been a breach, then they should give not merely nominal, but substantial damages. The jury, without leaving the box, found for the plaintiff with £200 damages.

## THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

The presentation of the regimental and other prizes to the members of the London Rifle Brigade was made yesterday afternoon at the Crystal Palace by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the presence of a large audience. The corps mustered in full force, and after parading at 4 o'clock on the upper terrace marched into the open space in the centre transept, headed by the band. The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Hanson and Mr. W. A. Ong), and Sir R. Carden, M.P., occupied a seat in the grand orchestra. The proceedings were commenced by an address from Col. Haywood, who expressed the gratitude of the corps at the honour done them by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in coming there to present the prizes. Referring to the condition of the corps he stated that they now numbered 700 members. They had 650 efficient and 72 recruits, while but 116 were non-efficient. The percentage of efficiency was 85.44. During the year there had been 116 new recruits and 96 resignations. The most efficient Company was D, for the third time in succession; the second best Company being N. The number of marksmen was 136, against 171 last year, while the best shooting Company was N, who also had the greatest number of marksmen. The prizes were then presented by the Lady Mayoress, and the cheers of the assembly, the principal prize-takers being as follows:—Capt. Earl Wodegrave, 1st prize, given by the brigade, sporting rifle, value £15 15s.; silver medal and gold medal for the best shot in the brigade, Sergeant Tayton, silver medal; Private W. Smith, silver medal, and Private Churchill, silver medal. The following took prizes of various amounts given principally by the city companies:—Lieutenant Marshall, Corporal Jones, Corporal Wilson, Corporal Thomas, Private H. Lintott, Private Ward, Colour-Sergeant Rogers, Private Hayton, Colour-Sergeant Hall, Corporal Green, Private Law, Private Partington, Corporal Cooks, Corporal Rothon, and Colour-Sergeant Preston. The Lord Mayor in addressing the corps said he believed the present was the twenty-second occasion upon which the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of the City of London had had the honour of attending at the presentation of prizes in connection with the corps. The City of London had always been proud of her soldiers, and she had reason to be so. Their existence had always been a source of congratulation to the city of London, and they trusted and believed that wherever they were required, they would be ready to serve their country. (Cheers.)—Sir A. Hayter, M.P., late commanding officer of the brigade, congratulated the corps on the fact that they continued to maintain and even to increase its old numbers. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the time would be far distant when they would lose the services of Major Ewens, who had done so much to make the regiment what it was, and nothing but the acceptance of duties under Her Majesty's Government would have induced him (the speaker) to sever his connection with the regiment.—Colonel Haywood thanked the Lord Mayor for his attendance, and the proceedings terminated.—The band afterwards performed a selection of music.

The London Gazette announces the promotion of Lord Lyons, ambassador to the French Republic, to the rank of a viscount.

On Wednesday morning the Mayor of Shrewsbury, Admiral Jenkins, took his seat on the bench at the magistrates' court, and exercised an old custom, which is to disqualify the first person brought up for drunkenness. The fortunate recipient of this act of clemency was an Irishman named Patrick Gavan.



## OMNIBUS.

I wish Mr. John Bright many happy returns of his birthday yet with all my heart. He is a pungent element in the political salad, and if the flavour is at times too pronounced and acrid, the dish would be somewhat insipid without it.

But the best day's work he ever did was not that sham Big Loaf business, and in calling it a sham I don't for a moment mean that he was not thoroughly in earnest in his advocacy. It was the lift he gave towards transferring the government of India from John Company to her Majesty the Queen.

What on earth is the old man thinking of in recommending her Majesty to grant a Royal Charter to the North Borneo Company?

The case of Scott v. Sampson is as bad as the fifteen puzzle. Mr. Clement W. Scott, dramatic critic of the *D. T.*, professes himself aggrieved at certain paragraphs in the *Referee* accusing one of the London dramatic critics of levying blackmail. But why should Mr. Scott take up the challenge?

Possibly he is conscious of being without sin, and so feels entitled to throw the first stone at the *Referee*. Possibly—but there are a thousand other possibilities. At all events, the editor is entitled to plead that, like the historic Scotch laird, he "swore at nobody in particular—he just stood in the middle of the road and swore at lairge."

At all events we are indebted to Mr. Clement Scott for an anecdote respecting our old friend cant, published in the current number of *The Theatre*. It appears that before Mr. Edgar Bruce took "The Colonel" to Aberfeldie the walls of the city of Carlisle were placarded with posters, protesting against the players. Puritanism was rampant, and expended its wrath upon the heads of the actors and the contaminating profession. But directly Carlisle heard that her Majesty the Queen had seen "The Colonel," the posters were torn down, and seats in front row of stalls and circle were booked by the politic parsons.

An excellent pattern of omnibus is to be found in those which run from the Portland-road Station, down Regent-street to the Piccadilly Circus. If the different omnibus companies would take these as their pattern, and adopt a few of the French omnibus rules, they would very soon double their present gains, and increase a hundredfold the comfort of their passengers.

In France, even in provincial towns, every omnibus has a sort of dial which is moved and strikes like a clock when any one enters the vehicle. This is unlocked at the office, and shows exactly how many persons have travelled by the conveyance. The fares are much cheaper than with us; but they are uniform, and therefore are easily reckoned up at the end of the journey or of the day. The conductor could not, even were he so inclined, cheat his employers.

In a recent number of *The London Gazette* we are informed, amongst other items of official news, that certain subaltern officers (whose names need not be uselessly dragged into print) have been appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps. One of these gentlemen is transferred to the staff from the Durham Light Infantry; another from the East Surrey Regiment; a third from the Leicestershire Regiment; a fourth from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment; and the fifth, also from the Leicestershire Regiment. How many persons are there, whether belonging to the army or not, who can tell at once, without the aid of an army list, what these different territorial regiments really are? Not many, you bet.

Mr. Learett, of Oakland, U.S.A., an engineer employed by the Central Pacific Railway Company, carries about with him some practical and touching souvenirs of his friends' affection. About a couple of months ago he was scalded by the overturning of an engine, and the flesh of one leg was to a great extent destroyed. It became known among the workmen that in the doctor's opinion the limb might be restored to usefulness if the missing material were replaced, so they volunteered to raise a subscription. Twenty-eight men each contributed a little bit of human flesh to be grafted in the vacant space. The operation was eminently successful, and now the composite leg looks nearly as natural as the one of home growth. This is something like a testimonial, and testifies as much to the givers as to the receiver.

If the Yankees are not in the front in everything they certainly manage to lick creation in the matter of railway accidents. Up to the end of September, they had managed to work 1,081 smashes in the year, which killed 279 persons and injured 1,204. This gives four accidents a day, with five persons killed or injured. Most of these were collisions. Have the Yankees ever heard of the block system?

A rich old gentleman lately died childless in California, and left all his fortune to a nephew, upon one condition. The heir is a swell of the first water, and he is required to spend every day for five weeks—from six in the morning to eight in the evening—in a fashionable thoroughfare, cleaning boots. He is not allowed to disguise himself, but must be elegantly got up for the occasion. It is not stated if he will accept the terms; but if he does so, he is sure of plenty of custom.

The St. Paul's Industrial School scandal promises to be instructive in more than one way. It has already suggested what we may expect when ladies are admitted into St. Stephen's as well as on to the School Board, and the expectation is not altogether agreeable.

That the ladies would be eloquent, possibly even at times, superfluously eloquent, goes without saying. But that they would be such adepts at political manoeuvring as some of them have shown themselves to be on the School Board, has not hitherto been prognosticated.

Manœuvre is perhaps the right word, but one lady, somewhat blunty, calls it sharp practice. Another, in a letter which has not yet been published, ventures on a statement which no male creature durst have avowed. "Most women," she says, "are ungentlemanly." I shudder as I repeat so atrocious a sentiment.

Let me say a word in praise of Sir William Harcourt. He is unmercifully long-winded in words, but, so far as St. Paul's School is concerned, he has done the right thing. After all, I would even forgive him a prophecy or two, now that he has shut up that prison-chamber.

## THE TRIAL OF GITEAU.

The trial of Giteau, the man who assassinated President Garfield, commenced on Monday, at Washington, before Judge Cox. The Court-room was crowded. The prisoner's sister and brother were present. As soon as the Court was opened the prisoner attempted to produce and read a speech, but was dissuaded from doing so by Mr. Scoville, his counsel. The district attorney, Mr. Calkins, assisted by two special counsel, announced that the prosecution was ready. Assistant-counsel Robinson, for the defence, asked for a further postponement, owing to the want of preparation and legal assistance. Giteau, in the meantime, audibly remonstrated with Mr. Scoville, and then addressed the Court, asking to be heard. He declared that, so far as he was concerned, he wanted no more time, and was ready to proceed with the trial. Mr. Scoville also declared his readiness to go on, thereby betraying a difference of opinion with Mr. Robinson. The Judge decided to procure a jury first, and to consider the question of postponement afterwards. Five jurors were sworn, and 75 more names to be drawn up. Giteau then rose, and informed the Court that he desired to make a speech to-morrow. He was ordered to resume his seat when he passed a manuscript speech to a newspaper reporter. Mr. Scoville compelled the correspondent to return it. The prisoner angrily declared that he was not under the control of counsel. He was himself a lawyer, and when he wanted help he would ask for it. He desired that his speech should be published, in order to influence public opinion. The prisoner was again silenced by the Court, which adjourned until the next day. Some of the papers publish Giteau's speech. It is rambling and full of wild claims. With regard to the assassination, Giteau says General Garfield was a good man, but a weak politician, who was, at the time of his death, doing vast harm to the Republic as President by his unwise use of patronage. Therefore the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him. The Deity ordered him to fire. After referring to his past life, and pointing to traits of insanity in his family, he concluded with an appeal to the public for money to provide for his defence. The effect produced by his conduct is that he is trying to create an impression of insanity; he loses no opportunity of making a demonstration in that direction.

The trial was proceeded with on Tuesday. During the sitting of the Court the prisoner was less nervous and excitable than on the previous days. The Court granted Mr. Scoville's request for an order for additional witnesses to be summoned in the prisoner's defence. Three more jurors were empanelled.

The trial of Giteau was continued on Wednesday, a full jury having been obtained. During the proceedings the prisoner wrote and sent to the papers a letter announcing that he proposed to take an active part in his own defence, and appealing to the lawyers of the country for assistance, and promising to pay them from public contributions and other sources. Mr. Scoville informed the Court that he disapproved of this letter, whereupon the prisoner excitedly insisted that he had not accepted counsel, and that until he did he would defend himself. The Court afterwards adjourned. During the proceedings Giteau displayed great irritability.

A telegram from Washington, dated Thursday, states that a sensational story has reached Washington from Chicago to the effect that an accomplice of Giteau has been arrested in the latter city, and that a conspiracy for the assassination of President Garfield has been discovered there. District Attorney Calkins denies the truth of this report, and the despatches published by this evening's papers, show it to be a mere fabrication. The interest in the trial of Giteau is increasing. The Court room was excessively crowded to-day. Mr. Scoville denied any disagreement with Mr. Robinson, and stated that they would both work in harmony. Giteau thereupon rose and objected to Mr. Robinson participating in his defence. He disparaged Mr. Robinson, and declared that if he was forced upon him as counsel he would make a noise about it throughout the country. The prisoner said he wished the Court to understand that he represented the Deity in this case. The Court warned the prisoner to keep quiet or he would be removed. Giteau subsequently exclaimed that the Chicago story of a plot to assassinate President Garfield was a lie. He manifested much excitement, using violent gestures and making noisy demonstrations. The District Attorney made the opening speech for the prosecution, and on the prisoner attempting to interrupt him, the Court again threatened to have him removed, and to try the case without his presence. The prisoner then promised not to renew the offence. Mr. Blaine, on being examined, testified to the circumstances connected with the shooting of President Garfield, and also to the rejection of Giteau's many applications for office. He stated that he had requested the prisoner to discontinue his visits, and had never noticed anything to indicate any derangement of his mind. Mr. Scoville cross-examined Mr. Blaine, and sought to show that the political bitterness existing at the time of the assassination was likely to have influenced the prisoner's mind. Another altercation subsequently occurred between Mr. Scoville and Giteau, the latter expostulating against the line of defence adopted by his counsel. He was then removed with difficulty by the bailiffs. The removal was not by order of the bench, but in consequence of his insisting upon continuing his altercation with counsel during the adjournment. The counsel for the defence reserved their opening statement.

The Court-room was excessively crowded on Thursday. Mr. Scoville denied any disagreement with Mr. Robinson, and stated that they would both work in harmony. Giteau thereupon rose, and objected to Mr. Robinson participating in his defence. He disparaged Mr. Robinson, and declared that if he was forced upon him as counsel he would make a noise about it throughout the country. The prisoner said he wished the Court to understand that he represented the Deity in this case. The Court warned the prisoner to keep quiet, or he would be removed. Giteau subsequently exclaimed that the Chicago story of a plot to assassinate President Garfield was a lie. He manifested much excitement, using violent gestures, and making noisy demonstrations. Mr. Secretary Blaine, who is summoned as a witness in the case, was present in court. The District Attorney made the opening speech for the prosecution, and on the prisoner attempting to interrupt him, the Court again threatened to have him removed and to try the case without his presence. The prisoner then promised not to renew the offence. Mr. Blaine, on being examined, testified to the circumstances connected with the shooting of President Garfield, and also to the rejection of Giteau's many applications for office. He stated that he had requested the prisoner to discontinue his visits, and had never noticed anything to indicate any derangement of his mind. Mr. Scoville cross-examined Mr. Blaine, and sought to show that the political bitterness existing at the time of the assassination was likely to have influenced the prisoner's mind. Another altercation subsequently occurred between Mr. Scoville and Giteau, the latter expostulating against the line of defence adopted by his counsel. He was then removed with difficulty by the bailiffs. On the re-assembling of the Court after the adjournment, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires and other eyewitnesses gave evidence concerning the shooting of the late President.

On Friday, Giteau was more violent than ever. Mr. Scoville asked the judge to restrain him, and issued an order preventing persons from receiving written communications from him. Giteau, on hearing this, repudiated Mr. Scoville as his counsel, and demanded the assistance of four of the best lawyers of the country. The judge threatened to order him out of court, but Giteau replied that that would be illegal, and would carry his case to a new court, where he would obtain a new trial. Several officers tried in vain for a long time to keep him quiet, but at last, on the judge again threatening to remove him, he became calm. The examination of the witnesses of the assassination then proceeded, Giteau sometimes throwing in interjections corroborating their testimony. After an adjournment the prisoner asked that Judge Magruder, of Virginia, should be assigned to him as counsel. No notice was taken of this request. Mr. Scoville deferred making his opening speech, but gave notice that the defence would rely upon the plea of insanity. Evidence was then taken with regard to Giteau's conduct previous to shooting the President, and it went to show that he was nervous in his demeanour. On some letters that he wrote in court, the prisoner exclaimed, "All right," and wrote "I am all right." The Court then adjourned.

## THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MISS CATHERINE.

In the last issue of *The People* we gave a report of the inquest, as far as it had gone, on the body of Miss Catherine Eliza Perry, aged 19, daughter of Mr. John Voysey Perry, baker and confectioner, of Christow, Exeter, who died under mysterious circumstances, while on a visit to some friends at 46, Edgware-road. The inquest was adjourned because the coroner thought the matter of sufficient importance to order both a post-mortem examination and an analysis of the contents of the stomach.

On Monday the first witness called was Eleanor Bartlett, 3, Johnson-street, who said: I am assistant to Mrs. Hudson, where I have been five months. I remember the deceased coming there about two months since. As far as I can judge she was quite well, and remained so until Monday, the 7th instant. I had seen her nearly every day. She was of a good-tempered disposition. I did not ever see her give way to bad temper? No, I have been out with her, but never to any place of amusement. Did you ever have any particular conversation on any matter that might throw light on her death? Last Saturday week she asked me the way to the Serpentine. She then appeared to be dull. I did not ask her what was the matter. She never told me anything about any young man. What position did she occupy? That of a housekeeper. Did she ever make any remark? I think she was anxious to go home. She expressed that desire to me once or twice. Did she tell you why? She said she did not care for London. What else did she tell you? Nothing whatever. Did she ever speak to you in any way unpleasantly of her aunt? No; I think she was very fond of her. Or of any of the visitors? No. Or Mr. Miles? She said she did not like him. Then, according to the evidence, it was a mutual dislike. Did she give you any special reason why? I think there was a little jealousy. What do you mean? She did not like him to go with her aunt. She thought he took too much from her aunt. Too much what? Money or something. Yes, I have there was a dispute about money matters. Yes, I have heard the disputes. You think this made her unhappy? I judged it did. I was quite out of the jealousy. Did know nothing else that was likely to upset her. Did they get to very high words? I have seen her cry a deal of quarrelling occasionally. I have seen her cry once or twice, and I think she was of a nervous temper, but I never saw her in hysterics. Beyond this general sort of quarrelling there was nothing transpired? No. Did Mr. Miles and Miss Perry quarrel? I have heard them have words. Bartholomew Lynch, a traveller in a brewery business, spoke to the deceased appearing to be of a cheerful disposition. On the 7th inst. I was fetched by Mr. Miles to deceased, and on arriving at the house found her partially laid on the carpet, with Emily Loader, the servant, supporting her head. I was informed she had taken poison. Who informed you? The servant and Miles were talking, and I understood she had taken poison. I questioned her in the usual way, and she replied she would tell me if the others would leave the room, as she wanted to speak to me. I then directed the others to leave the room, and when alone with her I asked her what she had to say, and she replied, "I want you to give me something to send me to heaven." I asked her what she wanted to die for, and she answered "I have done wrong," and again asked me to give her something to send her to heaven. I told her I hoped to give her something to do her good. Did you at any time derive anything further from her? No. She said nothing more until the rest came back into the room. She did not tell me she had taken anything. I did not think she was in a fit state to ask. Finding nothing in the room I thought it most likely a fit of hysteria. I went away and sent some medicine. I had only heard something vague about the medicine poisoning, and I did not give credence to it. I was sent for again in half an hour, and found her in violent convulsions. I used the usual means to bring her to, and presently she came round. On my second arrival, Mr. Adkins, the chemist, who had been fetched, was there. Then I made more particular inquiries about the rat poison, and asked Mr. Adkins what was sold for that. The servant, Emily Loader, told me something about some rat poison being spread on bread and butter. After the deceased came round I had her placed upon a mattress, and she asked for some gingerbeer, but I ordered some lemonade. Shortly after that she was violently sick, and a considerable quantity of vomit was saved. I had not given her any emetic. She became conscious again, and seemed better, and I left at about half-past eleven. Did you think then she had taken poison? I began to think there might be some truth in it. I left instructions for deceased to have some tea, and if any change took place I was to be called. When I was fetched at four o'clock I found her dead. You say that the servant distinctly told you that she had seen deceased spread rat poison on bread and butter? Yes. I made a post-mortem examination 22 hours after death, and found the body well nourished and no external bruising. On opening the stomach there was not a teaspoonful of anything in it, and no signs of irritant poison. It presented the usual appearance. What was your supposition as to the cause of death? It could only be from either epilepsy or strychnine poisoning. Mr. Alexander Winter Blyth, public analyst for the parish of St. Andrew, examined: On Thursday morning I received a jar containing 43 ounces of liquid which was informed was vomit. On examining it I found 1.7 grains of strychnine, and 1.3 grains of brucine, being 3 grains of poisonous alkaloids in all. There was more than enough poison in the vomit to cause death. My opinion of it was that death ensued from strychnine poisoning. Emily Loader, the servant, recalled, said: I cannot give any further evidence than I did last time. What do you know about the deceased and the rat poison? I can only say what I saw. On Saturday morning deceased came down with a small bottle of poison that I had purchased from an oil shop in Seymour-place to kill some mice. Who sent you? Miss Perry gave me it. To get some poison to kill the mice in the store-room. I gave a penny for it. We broke off the neck of the bottle, and she spread the contents on some bread and butter, which she laid about the store-room. I went up with her and showed her how to lay it. Mrs. Hudson knew I had bought the poison. How much bread and butter was there? Only one slice, but it was cut up into several pieces. Did you only get one bottle? I bought two, and the second was put on the dresser. Where is it now? It is placed on the dresser. When did you see it after the deceased had taken poison? I did not suspect it. I have not talked about it. I did not say anything to the doctor. On the last occasion we had great difficulty with you. Why did you not tell us at first about the two bottles? I did. The coroner here spoke sharply to the witness as to her manner of giving evidence. Are you sure you did not buy three bottles? I did not. I looked for the second bottle on Monday evening. Why did you not tell us about the poison on Friday? I did not know. Why did you not tell us about the bottle? I knew nothing more. I did not think to say anything about it as I did not think the child would do anything of the sort. Did you tell anybody that if you were asked fifty questions they would get nothing out of you? I did not. Are you sure you did not give her a dose? Yes, I will take my oath, if I never breathe again. Do you know what an oath is? Yes; I have not committed perjury. What religion are you? A Baptist. You could have told us all about the strychnine last time if you had liked; when did you speak to Mrs. Hudson? I told Mrs. Hudson on Monday night. Mrs. Caroline Hudson, recalled, in reply to the coroner, said she would try all she could to remember everything. When did you first hear of rat poison? On Saturday. My niece recommended we should have some, as the store-room was infested with mice. Do you remember searching for the bottle on Monday? Yes. I did not think of such a thing as her taking poison. My idea was that she had had a fit, or something of the sort. My niece was very inquisitive, and when she said she had done something wrong I thought perhaps she had been looking in my cash-box. Did you ever use rat poison before? Never in my life. Did you notice your niece was unhappy during the last two months? No. She was cheerful, and I thought she was very fond of me. She had quarrelled once with Mr. Miles, and did not like him coming to the house.

called him nephew for "fun" or "amusement." How long have you assumed the relationship? About four months. Perhaps you do not wish to claim the relationship? Oh, I am not ashamed of it. Mrs. Bartlett used to call me aunt. Was Mr. Miles there on the Saturday before her death? I am not sure. He did not see her if he was. She did not like him. The constable of the court said that he had searched the house, and could not find the second bottle of rat poison. Mrs. Hudson, who was almost in tears, protested that she knew nothing whatever of the bottle. The coroner, on an hour, the public were re-admitted, and the coroner read the following verdict: "That the deceased was found dying, and did die, of the mortal effects of poisoning by strychnine, contained in a bottle of rat poison, and that the said poison was administered by herself for the purposes of self-destruction; and the jurors further say that the deceased was at the time in a state of mental excitement, produced by the unhappy conditions with which she was surrounded at the residence of her aunt, 46, Edgware-road." The inquiry then terminated.

## MR. JAY GOULD AGAIN.

A telegram from New York, dated Monday, states that this morning the details were published of an extraordinary attempt to blackmail Mr. Jay Gould, the well-known financier, and the arrest of the culprit, who has confessed his guilt. As both parties hold good social positions, the revelation has produced a "sensation" in New York society. The facts are as follow: On Oct. 14, Mr. Gould received a letter signed "Old Victim," in which the writer declared that God had appeared to him and ordered him to kill Jay Gould as a public necessity, because he had been a rogue all his life, and had robbed rich and poor alike of their last dollar. The writer went on to state that a few days previously he had his pistol cocked ready to shoot Mr. Gould, but had heard a voice, "Lord, give him time to repent," and thence concluded that he should have still six days to live, and then his fate would be sealed unless the writer heard from him. On receipt of this epistle the case was put into the hands of the police, with instructions to effect the arrest of the person sending the threatening letter if he could be discovered, at any cost. An examination of the writing showed that its author must have been a person of education; at the same time there was evidence that there had been an attempt at disguise, as all punctuation and capital letters had been intentionally omitted. A large number of persons supposed to entertain grudges against Mr. Gould having been watched without discovering any clue to the authorship of the letter in question, it was determined to insert a letter in the *New York Herald* to the effect that if the individual who sent an anonymous letter to a prominent Wall-street operator would call at the office and appoint a place of interview everything would be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. In reply to this, Gould received a letter declining the proposed interview, asserting that the writer had lost several hundred thousand dollars in stocks, and appealing to be saved from ruin. Hence ensued a long correspondence, the blackmailer writing through the Post Office, while Mr. Gould replied in the columns of the newspaper. The great object was to gain time, so as to enable the police to effect a capture. Among the communications sent to Gould was a cypher of the leading stocks of which the blackmailer desired to obtain information through the *Herald*. All this time the police had been fruitlessly at work, and Mr. Jay Gould had been guarded by detectives at home, in his office, and in the streets. It was noticed, however, at length, that all the letters were posted in one district, and this gave the detectives a suggestion for their final effort. The whole detective force of the city, assisted by letter carriers, were set to watch the 118 boxes in the district indicated. Whenever a letter was dropped, the box was immediately opened and the envelope examined. The watch was kept up till three in the morning and it had been kept up till three in the afternoon when a letter was dropped, the signal was given, and an elderly gentleman who had been seen to post it was arrested. He at once confessed the offence and stated that he had written two dozen of these letters. He gave a card bearing the name of Colonel J. Howard Welles. He begged Gould to forgive him, and threatened to kill himself if prosecuted. Colonel Welles has been a speculator for years. He served through the War of Secession, and was a relative of Mr. Oideon Welles, the Secretary to the Navy under President Lincoln. Mr. Gould is constantly in receipt of letters threatening his life if the market is "down" or "up," as the case may be.

## TORPEDO ATTACKS.

An important experiment was made on Thursday night with the electric light on board the Sultan, at Portsmouth, which promises to effect a revolution in the arrangement and working of the powerful beam which is used in her Majesty's ships for discovering the approach of a torpedo attack at night. As the torpedo detectors are now fitted on board, both the lamps and the men in charge are from their exposed position conspicuously open to attack; the light itself would indicate the vulnerable part; and torpedo craft would no doubt begin the assault by destroying the electrical apparatus by means of their machine guns. As a means of removing this very obvious danger, the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth hit upon the happy idea of testing the applicability of reflected light for searching purposes at sea. With this object in view an iron tube, 3 ft. 7 in. in diameter, or just capable of containing the ordinary-sized lenses, was carried through the forward hatchway, and extending from the lower deck to about a couple of feet above the top of the funnel when housed for safety. The portion of the tube between the main and the lower deck is made portable, so as to enable the lenses and lamp to be adjusted. The lamp, which is one of Professor de Moivre's, is fixed on a vertical slide within the tube between decks, and is consequently so protected as to be impervious to attack. The carbon points are placed obliquely, and are so arranged that they can be revolved to suit different practical conditions. At the bottom of the tube, and below the light, is a plano-convex reflector, while immediately above the light is a diaphragm; the upper and exposed end of the tube is surmounted by a square iron hood about four feet in height. This is made to turn in any direction round the tube upon a roller path, and inside of which is a mirror, 3 ft. in breadth and 4 ft. in height, and mounted on a pivot, so that by means of gearing it can be made to project the reflected beam from below at any angle of elevation or depression that may be required. The current is generated by the ordinary apparatus with which ships of war are now provided, and which in this case consists of a D Gramme machine driven by a Brotherhood engine. The system seemed perfectly practicable and under control, but further experiments will be made with the object of testing the merits of different lenses.

CATCHING A TANTAR.—Three weeks ago several firms in Leeds, Huddersfield, and other towns were defrauded to the amount of £20,000 by a young Russian, giving the name of M. A. Duka, commission agent, Moscow. The swindler has just been captured at Berlin, and means are being taken to bring him to justice.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—Lloyd's agent at Lemvig, Denmark, telegraphed on Wednesday evening that the Crown (British steamer), from Newcastle for Copenhagen, with six crew were ashore in a bad position and full of water. Six of the crew were drowned. Salvage is a difficult operation, and there is very little chance of the vessel getting off.

A VIOLENT CONFLICT.—A murderous struggle took place in Portsmouth Dockyard on Thursday. A convict named Gallagher, at work on the excavations, thinking that Warter Barrett had reported him to the principal warder, aimed a savage blow at him, inflicting a severe wound in the groin. The principal warder on returning received a dangerous kick; another officer was struck with a missile, and it was only after a desperate struggle, during which the party nearly fell into the dock basin, that Gallagher was secured.



## THE BERLIN TREATY AND THE BEACONSFIELD POLICY.

What they were, What they meant, and What they must come to.

[The physical powers of the late Lord Beaconsfield were of late years unequal to undertaking any oratorical effort which was not in his opinion absolutely demanded of him, and he never explained his Eastern policy in detail. The series of articles, of which the following is the commencement, will for the first time place that policy before his fellow-countrymen in a connected and easily intelligible form.]

There is the policy of statesmen and of the people, and there are the politics of parties and of sections. The latter have ample scope and verge enough whereon to trace their own peculiar characters in domestic legislation and discussion; but imperial politics are quite another sort of thing, which party politicians can scarcely puzzle out, unless the people help them. In home politics, Englishmen themselves have or appear to have conflicting interests, and both sides stand for their party, whilst all are for the State. In foreign politics this is impossible. The policy of England ought to be from generation to generation one, continuous, far-sighted, clear-headed to appreciate England's interests, and lion-hearted to vindicate them. We may even go farther, and say that a policy truly British is also for the interest of all progressive states and free communities. It may be asked who is sufficient for these things, what is that policy, and how is it to be known? We answer, there is always some great man who has thought out and mastered these things, and whom the people know and trust. It is part of our political creed, and might indeed be treated as part of our religion, that in great crises such men always exist, and that the people always find them out. Benjamin Disraeli was one of these men. By slow, toilsome, humble processes, as well as by a God-given genius, he reached those assured results and imperial generalisations by which he steered his dauntless prow through those terrible years, and through that theretofore trackless maze of 1877-8, and by which he has written his name imperishably on the future of England's story. Alone he did it. But by what strength of will and clearness of insight, from what a vast survey, and with what unique resolve, can only be understood by following step by step the logic of the facts and the difficulties of the situation.

And this is what we propose to do, and yet for another reason of transcendent importance—our future foreign policy has yet to be guided and worked out by the same considerations that influenced Earl Beaconsfield, and now that the master is gone, it is imperative that the policy he founded should be understood by his pupils—the people—on its own merits, and that we should know what it was, what it meant, and what it still must be. The broad facts are the same, the rivers are the same, the highlands are the same, the policy of Russia is the same, the needs of India and of Britain are the same, and so are the laws of strategy and the tendencies of races. There they are, the everlasting hills for citadels; the broad vast teeming plains for corn and commerce, and the passing to and fro of men; the harbours by which nature says, "come in here, go out there." There they all are—the plain, broad, blank, staring facts, upon which policy is built up, and out of which destiny itself is developed. Yet we still have to explain the great physical facts that a straight line is shorter than a crooked one; that two sides of a triangle are longer than one side, and that if we want to get to India the way is not by the Cape of Good Hope. We still have to explain the moral fact of even greater import—that in case of a hostile closing of the Suez isthmus, the navies of England, under whatever administration, would scarcely assemble on either side merely to inspect the operation, or to compliment the engineers who effected it. We still have to show that if the Suez were blocked, as of course it would be if our foes could do it, there is another way, the best way in the world, and the oldest way, down the Mesopotamian valley—a valley laid as though for rails, with Erzeroum, "the citadel of the Romans," at the north, or Russian end, to protect it, and the Erzeroum-Ararat mass, a mighty granite bastion some hundred miles long, which crowns the great valley, which is not Russian yet, and without the possession of which no man was ever seriously and permanently master of the lowlands or of Persia. We still have to show that a railway down this valley—protected by this great rock, and opened up to at either end by harbours, the one at the north-east corner of the Mediterranean, the other in the Indian Ocean,—must pay us an investment, would cost less than half an Indian famine, and would prevent Indian famines in future, would constitute a real backbone to Asiatic Turkey, would enable the Porte to control its Bagdad and other pashalics, and introduce Western ideas, freedom, and life into all those regions.

Ah! but the Anglo-Turkish convention, Disraeli's great work, was "an insane convention!" An insane convention, quoth Mr. Gladstone, and so it was, if our object ought to have been to let Russia steal up the Erzeroum-Ararat plateau and get down into the valley—for the convention secured the exact contrary of that, and undertook to protect the plateau against Russia, and in alliance with Turkey.

Ah! but Cyprus was another insanity—a real Beaconsfield beacon, a warning, a gibbet of his fame! It actually protected the Western or Mediterranean (termini of both routes to India; the actual one and the alternative one. It covers the harbour of the Suez route that is, and the harbour of the great valley route that must and will be. "What nonsense looking forward to protect anything against Russia, before Russia has attacked it," say these gentlemen who have so conscientious an objection to facts. "Why distrust Russia?" And how nice to have to go round by the Cape, especially if an Indian war were at its crisis, and minutes of more value, as Havelock's march showed us, than decades usually are. Yes, very nice, we reply, especially if by then you have knocked up one South African Empire, and have left us no half-way house of call through all those terrible seas—not even a Cape of Good Hope at that terrible corner of those two sides of the triangle, which are so much shorter and safer than the one side which leads us straight to India! Is it not grievous indeed that statesmen should carry partisanship into imperial matters? The one remedy is for the people to master these questions, and thus protect those pregnant and potent germs of political and commercial life, which a Disraeli planted, which a Salisbury has watered, but to which a Gladstone refuses to give any increase.

## THE GARDEN.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

The phases of gardening are endless; in fact every owner of a garden, no matter how small it may be, may modify any existing style to suit his own taste. And if none of these please him, then let him invent something that will, and if he feels at any time the force and truth of Cowper's lines:

"Prospects however lovely, may be seen,  
Till half their beauty fades."

he may alter and re-arrange his materials, so as to create with their new features new scenes, that will add immensely to the interest inspired, without incurring much expense beyond the labour. And in the dull season, when other things are not pressing, an increasing fund of interest and pleasure may be developed by making only slight changes in the arrangements of our gardens. All who have a

## Conservatory

in which they take much interest, may have observed how much pleasanter the house appears after a re-arrangement of the plants, if a person with some taste in such matters—or, indeed, if it does not matter if they do not possess what gardeners call taste—if they are endowed with ordinary intelligence, for gardening is not a close corporation. Most men, and all women, are born with an instinctive love of Nature, and they have, in their own minds, some standard of perfection, which is based upon something either in nature or art, which they have somewhere seen. Man is an imitator, too much so, in fact, but in repeating a story no two narrators adopt the same phrases or language, so the objects which influence all alike, unless we give up altogether our individuality, which is not a thing to be desired. It is true in some of the phases of life around us men of strong individuality have founded what are called "Schools of Thought," but we don't want any schools of exclusiveness in gardening. In re-arranging the conservatory, the plants not in flower should be used to form back-grounds for those in full beauty, and these latter may occasionally be elevated on an empty pot to lift them into a more conspicuous position and bring them nearer the eye. The oftener the plants in the conservatory can be re-arranged the better they will do, as change of position is beneficial to them, but they should not be too crowded. We must never forget that they live and breathe, and that light and fresh air is as necessary for them as it is for ourselves. In the

## Fruit Garden

pruning may begin as soon as the leaves fall; commencing first with pears and apples. Some recommend the bush fruits to be left till the spring if birds are troublesome in the neighbourhood, as, no doubt, a good deal of damage is done to the buds by bullfinches and sparrows. I am now busy pruning, as I believe in getting such work as far forward as possible. I don't believe in afternoon people, and I would rather get the bushes pruned, and dress them with something to make the buds distasteful, than delay the pruning till spring. Syringing them two or three times during the season with a strong solution of soot and lime will be effectual, unless the birds are very numerous and ravenous, and then delaying the pruning will not save the crop unless something more effective is done. And besides keeping the birds off the buds, the solution I have named benefits the trees in other ways; it cleanses them from moss and other parasitic growths, and stimulates their growth. A good deal has lately been written in the horticultural journals about pruning, some even going so far as to say pruning is unnecessary. But there are unpunished, neglected trees enough about everywhere to prove what a wretched failure unpunished trees are. But when I say this, I do not go the length that some do upon the necessity for pruning. Every tree should be treated separately. As no two individuals in the animal kingdom are in all things exactly alike, so no two trees, though they are of the same species, are exactly similar, or would equally thrive with the same treatment, especially as regards pruning. We want in the fruit garden, as we do elsewhere in all capacities of life, a little more common sense; though I remember a literary friend once telling me, in his experience, the article meant by the phrase common sense was a very uncommon thing to meet with. In pruning gooseberries do not shorten beyond cutting off the unripened parts. First look round the bush and remove the dead wood if any, then cut away any branch that may be hanging too near the ground, as they have a tendency when bearing heavy crops to get near the ground. When the bushes are lifted up, as I will form it, cut out any branch that may be crossing with the space occupied by other branches; at the same time well opening out the centre, but leaving in as much young wood as possible. If rightly pruned, bushes will last many years, as by taking out a few branches, annually filling up their places with young shoots, the trees are constantly being renewed.

## Red Currants.

so far as regards cutting out dead wood, lifting the trees from the ground by cutting away low branches and keeping the branches thin, may be treated the same as gooseberries, but red currants bear very well on spurs, therefore when once the framework of the bush has been formed, the young and annual wood may be spurred back, as currants, both red and white, may be well managed on the spur principle, cutting the young shoots back to within half an inch or so.

## Black Currants

must be treated differently, as they bear best as open bushes, cutting away a proportion of the old wood annually. In this way an abundance of young wood is obtained, without which the bushes are not so prolific, and the fruit is smaller, and in pruning black currants very little shortening of the young wood is done. Prune so as to keep plenty of short pointed young wood in the trees, and there will be abundance of fruit. In

## The Kitchen Garden.

shallots and garlic may be planted in rows one foot apart, and the bulbs six inches apart in the row. Either draw shallow drills and cover the bulbs two inches or so thick with burnt or charcoal refuse, such as can be easily obtained when clearing up the rubbish heap, and which I always save for this and similar purposes. Or if the drill method is not adopted, press the bulbs firmly into the soil, and heap little mounds of the charcoal material over them.

THE DRINKING HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Justice Kay, in charging the grand jury at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, said that the majority of the crimes for trial were the result of drink. His experience was that if the drinking habits of the people could be controlled crime would be reduced one-half. He advocated greater magisterial power over license, and more stringent laws as to adulteration of liquor.

SAD DEATH OF A JOCKEY.—An inquest was held at Aintree, on Monday, concerning the death of Macdonald, the jockey who met with an accident in the race for the Liverpool Cup last week. The evidence showed that the deceased had just struck his horse when it crossed its forelegs and fell, throwing him over its head. Deceased was raising himself when the forefoot of Eridonno, which, ridden by White, was coming up close behind, struck him in the face. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

SHOOTING AT SITTINGBOURNE.—An extraordinary occurrence is reported from Sittingbourne. At Merton, near that town, there is a public-house called the New Inn, adjoining the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The inmates of this place were much alarmed just as a fast train was passing to hear the report of firearms, followed by the crash of glass, and it appears that some person in the train had fired a revolver, the bullet passing through the bedroom window. The landlord, William Mannoch, had only just left the bedroom and reached the landing as the weapon was discharged. There seems to be no clue by which the person who fired the revolver can be traced.

On Wednesday the Rev. W. H. Egerton, brother to the late member for West Cheshire, who has been rector of Whitechurch for over 35 years, was presented at the Town Hall with a splendid illuminated address, to be followed by his portrait, which will cost 300 guineas, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The subscribers, which numbered nearly 700, included a large number of Nonconformists, and the rector acknowledged the presentation in very feeling terms.

## VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

The conditions are too hard! a strange range, a strange gun, and that gun not provided with sights adapted for fine shooting; coupled with conditions which do not allow a man to lay two shots consecutively on the same target, or at the same range, can never be productive of the good shooting, of which I believe under different circumstances the volunteer artilleryman is capable.

Now one is generally under the impression that the best shot is the man who makes the highest score under trying conditions. Captain Edwards, however, thinks differently. He is an advocate of one gun, one uniform range, one elevation, and then—daylight through the target.

A service paper is in error in writing, "the sentence of dismissal from a Volunteer Corps carries with it a fine of thirty shillings, or in the case of a proficient sergeant, of four pounds." The real fact is, dismissal can only carry a fine when the rules of a corps so state, and there are many corps whose rules contain no such clause, the commanding officers, in their wisdom, believing that it does more harm than good!

The fact of such a contingency hanging over them, prevents many men from joining who otherwise would, and it is quite certain that when once a man has been fined, he will do all in his power to prevent any of his friends joining the force.

What is the best mode of punishing volunteers is a question which ever since the creation of the force has exercised the minds of commanding officers. An adjutant of a northern corps thinks that there is only one way of treating bad men, and that is by dismissal.

Writing to me on the subject, he says:—"It (dismissal) has the advantage of carrying with it a healthier moral tone, and it is in consonance with the voluntary principle. Besides, it is far better to be able to say to a man, 'You are unworthy to be one of my boys,' than to take him into a law court and fine him thirty shillings in order to swell the funds of his corps."

At all events, the best proof of the unpopularity of the firing system is the fact that those who have the power seldom use it, while those who have it not, make it their boast that they can do without it.

It is not the brigading of the naval volunteers which, after all, worries the minds of "my lords." The difficulty is in finding the money sufficient to give them even an elementary knowledge of the science of seamanship. So the remain blue jackets without ships, and gunners without guns.

Canadian riflemen appear but seldom to practice at longer ranges than 300, 500, or 600 yards. In a contest at Riddell, between eleven picked men, I see the total score made was 814, or an average of 74 points per man.

The volunteer officers in the North of England are taking a course which might be followed with advantage in almost all large towns throughout the country. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, they are about establishing a district mess for officers of all arms of the service.

The late of Wight volunteers have done a graceful act in presenting their old adjutant, Major Cope, with a valuable watch, as a mark of the esteem and gratitude of comrades, who regret his retirement from the corps.

There has been placed in my hands an epitome of useful information, a digest kept up to date of all occurrences, changes, the publications, and topics connected with the army and auxiliary forces. It takes the form of a "Monthly Military Budget," and supplies a want hitherto much felt.

It contains a vast amount of information specially interesting to volunteers, and gives a summary of all orders issued from Headquarters during the month.

The Dominion Government have recently issued their regulations with regard to the examination of officers. Gentlemen serving in the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, may remain at either the Government military schools for twelve months, but an infantry officer is supposed to acquire a knowledge of his profession in six. An officer, however, can go up for examination whenever he thinks himself competent to pass, but he has to "ware" being plucked.

An effort is being made to get up revolver competitions at Wimbledon. They are to be confined exclusively to officers.

A complaint reaches me of the permanent staff sergeants being shut out from many of the competitions which take place annually on Surrey's famous common. This has long been a sore point with this very useful body of men, whom, I am glad to hear, are likely to have their grievances inquired into.

I also understand that the Council of the National Rifle Association will agree to Colonel Lindsay's proposal, and that we are not likely to hear any more of the St. George's Vase until it is shot for in the usual way next July.

Lieut.-Colonel Gzowski, whose name is well known to every visitor to Wimbledon, has accepted a staff appointment in connection with the Royal Military College of Canada.

Dodley Dan Lyons, as the men of the Aldershot division love to call their chief, has lately been giving some good advice to the 10th Middlesex, of which corps he is honorary colonel. He complimented them upon their soldierly bearing, and also on their equipment, and expressed surprise that all volunteer battalions were not furnished alike. This is an old story, and one which regulars are never weary of repeating. Probably after Sir Garnet has done five years at the War Office as adjutant-general, Sir Daniel, if he is not too high up in the list of generals, may have an opportunity of practically carrying into effect his ideas relating to the equipment of volunteers.

At all events there is no prospect of the present Government doing much for the force. Anything in the way of improvement means the expenditure of money, and just now it is hopeless to expect the expenditure of even a few thousand pounds more on the work of making the volunteers more efficient.

All artillery will rejoice to hear that Colonel Bayley, R.A., an officer who for many years was popular amongst youngsters fresh from the Academy, has been appointed colonel of the Auxiliary Artillery. It would be difficult to select a more accomplished gunner or a kindlier hearted gentleman for the post.

ELMAZ.

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27th.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.—Colonel The Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commanding, Monday, November 21st, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, November 22nd, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, November 23rd, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. Thursday, November 24th, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. Friday, November 25th, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. Saturday, November 26th, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. Sunday, November 27th, drill at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m.

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and H Company. Friday, Nov. 25, Dec. 9 and 23. A Company. Recruit drill every evening except Saturday. No. 2. The whole of the arms in possession of the corps having been ordered to Birmingham for re-boring, those non-commissioned officers and men who have not received their rifles and bayonets, at directed in regimental orders for October, will do so without delay. No. 3. The annual distribution of prizes of the regiment will take place at the Holborn Town Hall on Monday, Dec. 10. No. 4. The following promotion will take place from this date to 1st January. No. 5. All rifles at Headquarters are to be re-bored by order (signed), J. S. Collins, Captain, The Queen's Adjutant, Finsbury Rifles. No. 6. The following promotion will take place from this date to 1st January. No. 7. The following promotion will take place from this date to 1st January. No. 8. The following promotion will take place from this date to 1st January. No. 9. 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## LONG LOOKED FOR! COME AT LAST!

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS.

"Everything comes to the man who knows how to wait," and few men are better acquainted with that difficult art than M. Léon Gambetta. But it is not waiting alone which is the secret of success. Waiting long enough will generally bring round the opportunity, but when it does occur, the gentleman-in-waiting must know how to speak. Over here, as with you, the orator who waits comes to the front at last, with a rush. He may be a statesman or he may not. I should be sorry to say that Mr. Gladstone, for instance, is a statesman, or that M. Gambetta is not one. Still less should I like to say that the exaggerated importance attached to oratorical power, either in France or England, is a healthy sign of the times. Mr. Cowen, I remember, in a celebrated speech, held up the Athenian republic as a model of what a state ought to be. I will pick no quarrel with him, but I have a sort of notion that if Greece had been governed by statesmen instead of orators, the model would have been considerably improved.

Meanwhile M. Gambetta has now come to the front as pre-eminently the man in all France who can wait and can speak. In a sense very different to that in which Louis Napoleon was, he is the man of the second of December. Do you recollect the Baudin monument trial in 1880? Baudin himself was a Republican representative who was shot on a barricade in 1871, and a Parisian editor in 1880 thought that it was time to "exploit" his memory by erecting a monument to him. A subscription list was accordingly opened at the cemetery of Montmartre, on the 2nd of December, for the purpose of promoting the proposed monument. For this offence the editor was prosecuted, and was defended by M. Gambetta, at that time an advocate almost unknown. It was his speech on that occasion which first made him famous. "Other governments," he said, "celebrate the day which brought them into power as a national feast. You only, of all governments, blush for the anniversary of your shameful origin. But that day which is your shame shall be celebrated by us Republicans as our solemn yearly feast, a day of mourning indeed for our martyrs, but the festival of our hopes." From that day to this M. Gambetta has been a man of mark—the coming man—who has now come at last. As soon after this speech as an opportunity offered, he was elected to the Chamber, and has ever since been recognised as one of the foremost leaders of French republicanism.

The singular thing is that he has acquired his present power and position in virtue of his possessing qualities signally not French, and certainly not ordinary Italian. M. Thiers, over whom he won almost his first victory at Marseilles, characterised him as a raving lunatic. M. Grévy told him with a charming candour that he would die in the skin of an insurgent. Both had taken an utterly mistaken measure of the man. They had not recognised his faculty of waiting, and misinterpreted his faculty of speaking. He never was a conspirator—either of the type of Louis Blanc or Mazzini. Even in his early public or semi-public days, when he was the oracle of the *Cape Procope*, he not only held aloof from compromising plots and intrigues, but openly denounced them as only worthy of the friends of despotism. When Victor Noir was killed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, he steered quite clear of the riots in which M. Rochefort played so unfortunate a part. During the Commune, with habitual adroitness he succeeded in taking a course which neither identified him with the Commune nor with the enemies of the Commune. Over and over again he has spoken violently and even angrily, but there is perhaps only one occasion on which his words were such as he would desire to retract from a political point of view. It may even be that he does not wish to retract his threats at Belleville the other day, and that his first aim, now that he is in power, will be "to track the traitors" who opposed him "to their dens," and to wreak vengeance on the insubordinate Senate by an immediate passing of the *scrutin de liste*.

Whatever objects, however, he has now at heart, here he is in a position to carry them out. In the new Ministry he is a Triton among minnows. The three Presidents he has successively made impossible, have not unnaturally declined to accept the responsibility of being his colleagues, and he is surrounded by minor men whose principal claim to public confidence—at least in several cases—is that they are his private friends. As to certain matters, we know tolerably well what to expect from the new Foreign Minister and his allies. We know very distinctly that the clerical gentlemen may look out for recalls at an early date, and indeed the clergy have already hoisted the storm-signals. In finance, too, we know that large measures will very shortly be brought forward, though their distinctive character remains to be seen. But with regard to the measure of the greatest immediate interest to you we as yet know nothing. Nobody knows for certain what policy M. Gambetta may actually enunciate in relation to the Treaty of Commerce, though he is in theory at least a Free Trader. An opportunist statesman's practice is, however, by no means always in accordance with his theories, and the opinions of his colleagues are almost as various as those of the French public generally.

But, like the rest of the world, I am talking too much of the great man whose future is so interesting to France, and possibly to Europe, while it is my specialty to chronicle small beer. Let me see, two or three duels, among which that of MM. de Montebello and de Cassagnac is the one that has made most noise. M. de Montebello, it seems, is a formidable adversary, and even the editor of the *Pays*, with all his experience, found it a tough job to defend himself, and to administer a sufficient wound to satisfy the claims of honour without being deadly. The "divine" Sarah Bernhardt has been undergoing a sort of apotheosis on her leaving Vienna for Budapest. A wonderful arrangement of roses was conjured up around her "by a piece of highly ingenious mechanism," while her figure—what there is of it—was lit up by a blaze of electric light. Fifteen times she was recalled by the enthusiastic Austrians, but she was too much overcome by the ovation to be able to say more than the three words, *Adieu!* *au revoir!*

Parisian bibliophiles are on the *qui vive* about the sale of the Duke of Marlborough's library with its treasures, the first edition of the Decameron and the oldest and rarest Dante and Ariosto, &c. Are we going to let these precious things cross the Channel?

An exhibition of paintings is open at the Artistic Club "De la Seine." There are about a hundred

pictures, and many gems—notably a magnificent Norman hall by Barillet, a picture of Paris under snow, by Vollon, not unworthy of the best Dutch masters, and a delicious landscape by Eugène Lavielle.

M. Jules Lefevre exhibits two copies from Frank Hals—a whim perhaps on the part of a master—but it is a master's whim, and the perfect painting is a treat to examine.

At the Opéra Comique, Madame Miolan Carvalho has been singing as Famina in "The Magic Flute," charming as ever in the sweet perfection of her tones, spite of the "envious years" that have passed over her head, and ours, since Gounod wrote the Marguerite music in "Faust," with a special view to the resources of her pure soprano.

At the Sunday concert at the "Châtelet," M. Colonne produced for the first time entire, a work by Hector Berlioz, "An Episode of Artist-Life," of which the introductory part, the *Symphonie Fantastique*, has been often given at these concerts. It is altogether a very remarkable work, and I found myself carried away, like the rest of the audience, by the weird magic of this symphony, which represents a dream dreamed by Lelio, an imaginative young artist. He dreams that he has murdered the lady of his love, whom he has met at a rustic fête, that he is condemned to death, and that finally he is among the lost souls at the wild orgy of a witches' sabbath. This music is so effective, so dramatically descriptive, that it was, as usual, rapturously endorsed. The second part of the work describes Lelio's awakening from the bad dream, roused by the sweet singing of a ballad by his friend Horatio, his resolution to live henceforth for art alone, and how, inspired by the genius of Shakespeare he composes a fantasia upon "The Tempest," from which he breaks off distracted by the bitter memory of his lost love. There are many beauties in this second part, but as a whole it falls flat, after the marvellous *Symphonie Fantastique*. Still, one hopes to hear it again.

## THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The new French Ministry has been constituted as follows:—M. Gambetta, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Waldeck Rousseau, Interior; M. Paul Bert, Public Instruction; Gen. Campenon, War; M. Allain Targé, Finance; M. Raynal, Public Works; M. Cochery, Posts and Telegraphs; M. Rouvier, Commerce and Colonies; M. Carot, Justice; M. Gougeard, Navy; M. Dorez, Agriculture; M. Proust, Arts and Industry. The Under-Secretaries of State are: M. Spuller, Foreign Affairs; M. Blandin, War; M. Martin Feuille, Justice; M. Leaguillier, Public Works; M. Felix Faure, Commerce; M. Caze, Agriculture; M. Develle, Interior; M. de la Porte, Finance. The *National*, which may be supposed to reflect the opinion of the general public, says:—M. Gambetta has chosen colleagues who will certainly be docile. They are, for the most part, unknown to the public. If anything is known of them it is only by speeches or newspaper articles of but little weight. We were promised a surprise; we have not been disappointed. The great Ministry which was to comprise the Léon Says, De Freycinet, Jules Ferry, and Challemeil Lacour, that is to say the most eminent men of the Republic, has dwindled into the Ministry of the Little. They are the little ones among us who are raised to office. M. Gambetta has said, "Let the young, ambitious, and infantile fidelities come unto me." We do not blame M. Gambetta for his resolution. He tried to create something great, but he could not. The men on whom he thought he could count had not, it appears, yet digested the unpalatable dishes he formerly made them swallow. They have preferred retirement. Like a practical man as he is, M. Gambetta soon made up his mind. He wished to surround himself with men of experience who had made their mark; he takes new men little known to fame. It was the same with the revision which he pronounced against at Cahors, and a few weeks later declared necessary at Tours. The Ministry, as it is constituted, has one great merit—that of placing the ideas and acts of M. Gambetta exclusively in the front. It is in no way doing the honourable colleagues whom M. Gambetta has chosen any injustice in believing that their ideas will be made entirely subservient to the conceptions of the all-powerful President of the Council. We esteem them as distinguished, laborious men, inspired with the best of intentions, and as men who may, perhaps, be capable. We are firmly convinced that they will faithfully interpret the intentions and will of their great chief. But they would be the first to smile were we to take their personal opinions into consideration, and to believe that they could possibly be at variance with M. Gambetta on any point of his policy. Let the authentic Minister of Finance, he will direct Home Affairs, will administer everything at the War Office, will direct our Foreign Policy, will have an eye to Agriculture, without neglecting the Marine, or even the fine Arts. He will be, or rather is already, the one only Minister of everything. If all goes well, if he possesses, as we hope, aptitude for this multiplicity of work, all the honour will be his, and it will be but justice. Absolute power entails entire responsibility. We remark with pleasure that those politicians whose ideas are most in accord with our own have decided to stand by and contemplate with benevolence this attempt of M. Gambetta. Thus one great source of uneasiness in the country has ceased to exist. With MM. de Freycinet, Ferry, and Léon Say, the Gambetta Ministry would have been almost the last card for the Republican Parliamentary regime. It was not very clear who could be its successor. All the eyes, so to say, would have been put into the same basket. Under the present circumstances—if, at any future time more or less distant, M. Gambetta no longer possesses a majority in the Chambers and the confidence of the country—there will be M. de Freycinet, M. Léon Say, and M. Jules Ferry in reserve before the Government is handed over either to Intransigents or Reactionists.

## A PENITENT CONVICT.

It was reported on Wednesday morning that the convict Simpson, now awaiting execution on the 25th inst. for murdering his sweetheart, Annie Ratcliffe, at Preston last August, has confessed. He is deeply penitent, and devotes almost the whole of his time to religious exercises. The confession he is admitting suicide but next resolved to take the girl's life, and then his own. He says he first put on a light coat and waistcoat to match his trousers, but afterwards changed them to dark ones. He cut the girl's throat whilst she stood up; she walked a short distance, and returning, pointed to her throat, and laid her hand on his shoulder, placing a hand on his arm. He put his arm round her and quietly laid her on the rug, where she died. The convict is resigned to his fate. The execution of John Aspinall Simpson for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Ratcliffe, at Preston, last August, has been fixed to take place on the 25th inst., at Strangeways prison, Manchester.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, the appeal of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., against a decision overruling his disclaimer to a statement of claim in the action *Clark v. Bradlaugh*, alleging that the appellant had sat and voted in the House of Commons without having subscribed the oath, was decided against the appellant.

Whilst some men were fishing recently off Kobbler Head, Shetland, one of them hauled in his line, and found on his hook instead of a cod a man's waistcoat, of which all the back part was washed away. In a pocket was a watch and chain, with the remainder of a key and gold locket.

Thomas Frankham was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, on Tuesday, at Salisbury, for leaving his wife in the Southampton-road on November 10. The accused said he was simply showing the woman who was the master.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Sir William Harcourt (Home Secretary) has addressed the following to Mrs. Surr, a member of the London School Board, in reference to the action which she has taken concerning the mismanagement of the St. Paul's Industrial School:—

Home Office, Whitehall, Nov. 15.  
Madam.—I should not do justice to my own sentiments or to your deserts if I did not, in my personal as well as my official capacity, tender you my earnest thanks for the great public service which you have rendered in bringing to light the mismanagement in the case of St. Paul's Industrial School. But for your resolute benevolence

might have been staved off which, painful as the shock has been, may yet, I trust, prove of advantage to the future of these institutions. It is a satisfaction to me to know, as, indeed, you have been good enough to acknowledge, that the Home Office has rendered you what assistance it could in your worthy effort to lay bare and to extirpate the evils which in this instance have defaced a system capable, when properly conducted, of immense advantage to the neglected children of the poor. Since you first brought this distressing subject under my notice, it has been my anxious desire, with the able assistance of the Inspectors of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, to probe this sore to its root.

I desire specially to recognise the manner in which you have clearly apprehended and courageously maintained the responsibility in this matter of the School Board of London, of which you are an active member. It would, indeed, be a great misfortune, and a great scandal, if any doubt were permitted to exist on such a point. The School Board has powers which may easily lapse into the hands of those who are not fit to exercise them, and who would be too tenderly exercised and too vigilantly guarded. It is no light thing to drag these little ones from their homes, and as those homes may be, unless effectual security is taken that the custody to which they are consigned shall be better than that from which they have been rescued. It is, therefore, as you have justly recognised, one of the first duties of the School Board to look after and to protect the well-being of the children, upwards of 4,000 in number, whom they have been the means of removing from their natural guardians—children of tender years, often guilty of no crime, but little truants, whose sole offence is absence from school.

The community who supply the School Board with funds for this purpose have a right to expect that it should take care that the money provided is expended in doing good, and not evil, to the children in respect of whom it is contributed. It is the right and the duty of the School Board to inquire carefully and constantly into

THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN committed to their instance to Industrial Schools, and, if necessary, to lodge complaints against their management. This is a duty undertaken, I am informed, by many, if not most, School Boards, and other local authorities who cause children to be sent to such schools. It is for the discharge of this, amongst other duties, that I presume the Industrial School Committee of the London School Board exists. In the case of St. Paul's School, the School Board had exceptional opportunities for exercising this most necessary supervision. That school was, I am informed, originated, if not by, at least in, the School Board. Most, if not all, the original managers were members of the School Board. Of late years, during which it appears there have been no meetings of managers, its sole manager was the chairman of the Industrial School Committee of the School Board; so that the person entrusted by the Board with the duty of keeping them informed as to the state of the children was at the same time the controller of the school. The children at St. Paul's were, I am told, all, or almost all,

SCHOOL BOARD CHILDREN, doubtless because its manager was a principal officer of the School Board. It was in the power of the Board at any time to inform themselves most completely as to the state of the school through its manager, who was the chairman of their own committee; and they had absolute control over the management from the circumstance that at any moment they could, by the withdrawal of their children, have closed the school, if its affairs were not conducted to their satisfaction. It is obvious, therefore, that the school was, in every thing but in name, to all intents and purposes a School Board school. That it was so regarded by the Board themselves is clear from the course they have recently pursued in respect to it. On October 6, a resolution was passed by the Board to remove the children, and calling on the Home Office to withdraw the certificate—a thing which would have been superfluous if the children had been removed. A week later this appeal to the Home Office was rescinded, and the majority of the Board determined to take the matter into their own hands, and themselves to undertake an investigation by an independent committee of their own. At the very time when the Home Office had completed its inquiry, and recommended the dismissal of the superintendent and the reconstitution of the management, the appointment of that committee of investigation, presided over by the Chairman of the School Board, and the plan of reconstruction for the school which it proposed on the abrupt termination of the inquiry, are conclusive proofs that the Board regarded their responsibility as deeply engaged in the character of St. Paul's School, and that they claimed an authority to intervene in its affairs. Why, if the School Board were not responsible, they undertook the inquiry at all—why, if they were responsible, they abruptly and prematurely terminated it—are questions which it is equally difficult to answer. I am glad to see that the unfortunate language employed by

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOOL BOARD in his letter to the newspapers is not accepted by his colleagues. For, if it could be supposed—which I am happy to think it cannot—that the views propounded by Mr. E. Buxton of the duties of the School Board were shared by the Board, it would become a grave question whether such a body was a fitting depository of the extraordinary powers with which Parliament has armed it. But whilst I think it necessary emphatically to assert

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SCHOOL BOARD in this matter, nothing can be further from my intention than to keep in the background the responsibility which attaches to the department over which I preside. That responsibility is immediate and it is grave. At this moment the anxiety which fills my mind is lest this deplorable failure should shake the public confidence and ruin the future of the rest of the Industrial Schools, which, I am firmly convinced, have been doing infinite good, and are capable of still greater benefits to the children of the poor. You will readily believe that, in concert with the Government inspectors, I am occupied in devising further safeguards against such disastrous miscarriages in future. When it is considered that there are about two hundred schools under the superintendence of two inspectors, it is hardly necessary to point out that the work of personal supervision can be only occasional, and must be very imperfect. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the success or failure of these institutions must depend mainly on the benevolent and vigilant action of the managers who give to them their constant attention. An Industrial School without a body of managers who can render to it a labour of love, is

A CURSE RATHER THAN A BLESSING, and the sooner it is closed the better. The fatal blot in the case of St. Paul's School was that there was no body of managers. No official inspection by a central authority (even if our staff of inspectors was increased, as I think it ought to be) can ever replace the watchful eye of the benevolent visitor constantly on the spot. I have felt this so strongly in the case not only of Industrial Schools, but in the adult prisons, that since they have passed into the hands of the Government I have done all in my power to encourage and strengthen the authority of the visiting committee as the only sure safeguard against intolerable abuses. I have therefore pointed out to the Home Office inspectors that the main thing to which their attention should be directed is the maintenance everywhere of a thoroughly efficient and zealous committee of managers as the first condition for the success of an Industrial School. And I shall certainly not allow the Government certificate to be continued to any school which does not ensure the frequent visits of trustworthy persons, with a

written report of the result of their inspection. There will never be wanting in this country a supply of benevolent men, and of noble women not a few, who, like yourself, will be quick to detect and able to redress the wrongs of those who are unable to protect themselves. And under such guarantees the public need not fear, even after

## THE SAD LESSON OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

—perhaps all the less in consequence of that lesson—to sustain the beneficent action of industrial schools.—I remain, Madam, your faithful and obedient servant,  
W. V. Harcourt.

The letter of Sir W. Harcourt, printed above, formed the basis of a stormy discussion at the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday. Mrs. Surr referred to the letter of the Home Secretary withdrawing the certificate from the school and moved that Mr. Scrutton be requested by the Board to resign his position as Chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee of the Board. Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., strongly condemned the course adopted by the Home Secretary in transmitting to Mrs. Surr the letter to which reference had been made, and charged the Home Secretary with moral cowardice. Mr. Potter, a member of the Industrial Schools Committee, said that Sir W. Harcourt had been guilty of gross public misconduct in branding the members of that Committee with the faults of which he had himself been guilty.

The Rev. Mr. Morse hoped that the Board would insist upon the Home Secretary continuing the inquiry. Although opposed to the dismissal of Mr. Scrutton, he was of opinion that the Committee should be dissolved. Mr. Ross said that the most venomous and insulting speech ever heard in the hall had been delivered by Mr. Lyulph Stanley. With regard to the Home Secretary's letter, Mr. Richardson greatly doubted Mr. Scrutton's intention to resign, and should vote for his removal.—Mrs. Surr, in reply, said all the trouble would have been saved had the Board acceded to her request made long since to investigate the matter.—After a long discussion Mr. Stanley moved that the further consideration of Mrs. Surr's motion be adjourned until after the conclusion of the Home Office inquiry into the conduct of St. Paul's School.—Mr. Gover moved the adjournment of the debate, which proposal was carried, and the Board adjourned at ten o'clock.

## HEARTLESS SEDUCTION.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, the case of *Armstrong v. May* was tried before Lord Coleridge and a special jury. The action was one for seduction. The plaintiff, who is a member of the English bar, but does not practise, resides at Hilltown, in the county of Wexford, and he married a widow lady, with two sons and a daughter, some 11 years ago. The defendant is the nephew of the plaintiff's wife, and was married some few years back, when only 19 years of age. In July, 1879, he went with his wife on a visit to the plaintiff's house, and at the end of some four weeks eloped with his cousin, a girl only 16 years of age. They were traced to Paris, and admittedly had lived together at various places on the Continent. The mother, who had gone to Paris in the hope of inducing her daughter to return home, had been unable to do so, and the plaintiff stated that, up to the present time, they had been unable to ascertain where she was living. The only defence to the action was that it could not be maintained, as the plaintiff had suffered no loss of service. His evidence, however, showed that his stepdaughter had taught her mother both in sewing and in the dairy. His lordship, on this evidence, held that the action was maintainable. It appeared from the evidence in the case that the wife of the defendant, whom he had deserted when eloping with his cousin, was then only about 20 years of age, and that she had subsequently obtained a decree for a judicial separation against him. It was stated that he did not follow any profession, and at the time of his marriage he had been a ward in Chancery. In his answers to interrogatories, the defendant had himself stated that in March last he had placed the plaintiff's stepdaughter at a school, which he did not name, but at which, he said, she was to be taught music, with a view to her becoming a professional musician.—Mr. Tindal Atkinson, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defendant, urged them not to attempt giving heavy damages against him to punish him for his conduct, however bad it might have been. He submitted that there could be no question but that the plaintiff, in bringing the action, had been prompted to do so rather by a wish to punish the defendant than by any idea of getting a verdict against him for heavy damages.

Lord Coleridge, in summing up the case to the jury, said that no proof had been given of anything that could be urged in mitigation or palliation of that which had been done by the defendant, and he failed to see the slightest ground for his conduct in making the plaintiff's stepdaughter, who was, indeed, his own cousin, the unhappy object of his lawless passion. It was said that in an action brought to recover damages for seduction there was something anomalous, as, though it was founded on a claim for loss of services, there was nothing to confine a jury to giving damages to that only, or in such a case as the present one to prevent them from giving them in relation to other circumstances of the case—viz., the outrage to the feelings and the wound to the honour of the plaintiff, and the misery and distress occasioned by the defendant. It had been urged that the plaintiff's stepdaughter had been unwilling to return to his home, much as her parents wished it, but this was a fact which, in his lordship's opinion, was far from being one in favour of the defendant, as it seemed to show that he had not only dishonoured her, but had also corrupted her mind.—The jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £250, and his Lordship gave judgment accordingly, certifying for a special jury.

## SHOCKING MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Kay sentenced a clerk named Isaac Harris, aged 38, to twenty years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of his wife.—The prisoner had seized the woman by the arms, which he twisted behind her back, and had hurled her downstairs. She fell with her head against the wall at the bottom, and her neck was broken. He allowed her to lie moaning, and when her child wanted to go down to her mother, he threatened her and would not let her go. Hannah Harris, the daughter of the prisoner, when put in the witness box, was about to faint, when she was attended by a medical gentleman in court, who held her on his knee while she was giving her evidence. The scene was an exceedingly painful one, and the prisoner himself seemed to be considerably affected.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—On Tuesday morning, a man named Blackburn, from Leith, with four months to serve, escaped from the county goal at Preston. He fastened together two ladders in the yard, and dropped from the prison wall, over 30 feet high.—Another convict made his escape from Chatham prison. His name is Robert Thackray. He was at work near the new powder magazine when he escaped. The country in the vicinity being woody, it was thought for some time that he might get away, but on Wednesday evening, after an exciting chase, he was recaptured. He had broken into the house of one Shepherd in All Hallows, and, possessing himself of clothing and a money-box, was making off, when Shepherd recognised his clothes upon the convict, and, alarming the neighbourhood, captured him with the aid of dogs.

The Marquis of Bute has presented the site for a new hospital to the trustees of the Cardiff Infirmary.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales has intimated his willingness to visit Bradford in May or June next year, for the purpose of opening the new technical school.

Colonel Henry Ma-Iver, of 3, King-street, Covent-garden, was ordered by the Uxbridge magistrates on Tuesday to enter into his own recognisance to keep the peace towards his wife whom he had threatened.



## SATURDAY'S LAW.

## Chancery Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Chitty.)

**NORDEN V. NORDEN.**—This was an action brought against a solicitor, at Liverpool, to compel specific performance of an antenuptial agreement to make a settlement on his wife. It was tried before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury, and a verdict was given on Thursday against the defendant, who conducted his case in person. Desiring now to have a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the judge, and a verdict against the weight of evidence, he applied by Mr. Carey to Mr. Justice Chitty for an extension of the four days within which application for a new trial must be made. As the shorthand notes on which the application is to be based will not be ready and finished for a week the four days will have expired, and he now asked for an extension for a month. After some hesitation his lordship granted an extension till next Friday week.

**CHUBB V. MILLNER'S SAFE COMPANY.**—In this case an injunction was sought by the plaintiffs to restrain the publication by the defendants of a broadside and advertisements calculated to injure the plaintiffs. After a burglary had taken place at some business premises where one of Millner's safes was used, Messrs. Hogarth, who were the sufferers, wrote to that while desks, &c., among other things, to the effect that while desks, &c., secured by Chubb's locks were broken open, Millner's safe successfully resisted the burglars. As is customary when such a testimonial is given, the recipients advertised it in the paper, and by means of conspicuous show bills. As a fact, there were no locks of Chubb's on Hogarth's premises, and on this coming to the defendants' knowledge, they gave orders for the withdrawal of the erroneous bills and advertisements, writing at the same time to the plaintiffs apologising for the error. From some cause or other, the withdrawal had not been complete, and the plaintiffs on ascertaining this, moved for an injunction. Mr. Ince, Q.C., and Mr. Bunting appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Willis Bund for the defendants. His lordship having expressed a strong opinion on the fact of some of the bills being continued after the defendants' apology, an undertaking was given by them not to issue any of the bills complained of containing Messrs. Chubb's name.

**CITY OF CHESTER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.**—The petition for winding-up this society, which was part heard on the 12th inst., came again before the court yesterday. The executors of a shareholder sought to have the society wound-up on the ground that it was not able to meet its liabilities. The society on the other hand contended that it was solvent, and that while the withdrawals were being paid off in rotation, the petitioner's turn had not yet arrived. The balance sheet which they produced, showed surplus assets over liabilities, of about £1,000. Mr. Sower and Brice appeared for petitioner; Mr. Rother, Q.C., and Mr. Brett for the respondents, who submitted that the petition was got up by the former solicitor of the society. Mr. Justice Chitty said he was indisposed to put the society to the expense of winding-up, where the assets and liabilities were so nearly balanced, and postponed the further hearing of the arguments till to-morrow.

## Common Pleas Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Manisty and a Common Jury.)  
**RAILWAY COMPENSATION CASE.**—Wingrove v. Cumbers and Co.—The plaintiff, who had been for 10 years carman in the employ of the South-Eastern Railway, sought to recover compensation for personal injuries suffered by him whilst employed in his duties. Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Bremner represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Murphy, Q.C., the defendants. According to the case for the plaintiff, on the 8th January last he went to the defendants' warehouse in Whitechapel to receive some bags of sugar, and when he arrived there a Brighton van was receiving goods. Within five minutes, however, it moved on, and the plaintiff pulled his van up to the place. Whilst the two men were in conversation there was a shout of "Below," and instantly the first bag of sugar came down the shoot into the van, the bag striking his left foot and leg, very severely bruising them. For five weeks he was unable to get about, and seventeen weeks elapsed before he was able to resume work. For the defence it was sought to show that the defendants' man stood holding the bag which rested on the top of the shoot, the plaintiff's van moved on a little to make room for the Brighton van to pass; that this jerked the bag and the bag also, so that the man could no longer hold it, and had to let go. It was further stated that when the plaintiff went into the office to sign for the sugar, he said to the defendant's man, "I know you could not help it. I heard you call out, but I did not think that the bag would come down of a moment."—In the result the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £38 13s.

## Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Field, Stephen, Hawkins, and Cave.)

**REG. V. MARTIN.**—In this case the defendant was tried at Leeds sessions, and found guilty of having maliciously and unlawfully inflicted bodily harm under the following circumstances. While leaving the Leeds Theatre it was proved that he extinguished the gas, and a panic ensued, whereby several persons were seriously injured. The question for the opinion of the Court, was whether Martin could be legally convicted of such an offence. The Lord Chief Justice remarked upon the absence of counsel on either side. He said that there was not the slightest doubt that the statement of the case the prisoner appeared to have received a more favourable treatment from the Recorder than he deserved. The case was one of a very serious character, for when the prisoner came out of the theatre he not only turned out the gas in the passage as he was leaving the building, but put across the passage an iron bar which was used on certain occasions to keep back the crowd, and then went his way. The people finding the place dark, naturally got into a panic. They rushed forward, and in doing so, came in contact with the iron bar, by means of which several people were seriously injured. The jury found that Martin did maliciously and unlawfully inflict bodily harm, and he was properly convicted.—The conviction was affirmed.

**IS TOSSEING GAMBLING?**—**REG. V. O'CONNOR AND BROWN.**—This was an appeal from the Recorder of Lincolnshire sessions, and the only point for consideration was whether tossing was gaming within the meaning of the Act, the two prisoners being convicted of that offence and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. After hearing the arguments the Court affirmed the conviction.

## Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Bowen and a Common Jury.)

**EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR LIBEL.**—**JARVIS V. OSBORNE.**—The plaintiff, Mr. Charles William Jarvis, is a musical agent, and he contracts for and provides musical entertainments and concerts. The defendant, Mr. John Osborne, is the printer and publisher of the *Southend Standard*. According to the statement of claim, the plaintiff had for three consecutive years provided and superintended a series of concerts, which were given during the summer season on the pier at Southend, and last year the plaintiff continued the concerts in a tent or marquee erected a part of the time on, and another part of the time near, the cliffs at Southend. On or about the 2nd July, 1880, while the concerts were in course of delivery, the defendant, it was alleged, "falsely and maliciously" printed and published in the *Southend Standard* the following letter:—"Sir, Will you kindly allow me to say, through the medium of your columns, that the musical (?) and other sounds proceeding from Mr. Jarvis's tent can be heard sufficiently within doors (while I am writing), so as more than to suggest a lunatic asylum on the Cliff! It is impossible for one moment to suppose that such a disgraceful state of things should be permitted to continue, and, for the sake of the reputation of Southend, I feel sure you will use your influence to bring to a speedy termination what has already proved itself to be an insupportable nuisance.—I am, &c., yours, &c., A. Ransome." On the 9th July following another letter was published:—"Sir, Allow me to supplement my letter of last week by pointing out the fact, that the Local Board have inadvertently done an incalculable amount of harm to Mr. Jarvis, by depriving him of his position on the pier. In all proba-

bility, this neighbourhood would never otherwise have been degraded by an entertainment that draws the worst characters of the town to the front, even to rendering a hasty retreat from the Cliff necessary, and this is what we are to be liable to (in some part of Cliff-town) for the remainder of the season, and permanently unless the inhabitants unite to put the whole thing down.—I am, sir, yours, &c., A. Ransome." On the 23rd July, 1880, the plaintiff entered into a negotiation to provide and superintend the amusements and musical entertainments for a fete, which was held on bank holiday at Southend. The following letter was published:—"Sir, It seems there are those who would sooner see Southend go to the dogs than that vulgar-minded persons and a large number of boys and girls should lose the opportunity of having their ears tickled, by what some would consider to be of a doubtful character. But the vulgarism already introduced into this locality does not amount to a tithe of what we may yet expect, for I understand we are likely to have proceedings thrust upon us that will convert Cliff-town into nothing less than a drunken hall on the coming bank holiday, and if the proposed pandemonium to be on the Marine Parade grounds be carried out, it will doubtless afterwards become an institution to be repeated at frequent intervals. If nothing can prevent the East-end penny-gaff element from being catered for, in what has hitherto been almost the only quiet part of Southend, the place will soon be utterly ruined. Already I hear of visitors who are so disgusted that they will never come again, and I am assured that with several good families who would have been here, but for what is now going on. It would, however, for all practical purposes be almost as useful to call the attention of the donkeys on the green to this matter, as to point out its evils to Mr. Jarvis's 'respectable supporters.' Should a suggestion occur to any of your readers that would lead to our getting rid of intolerable music hall intrusions and prevent still greater threatened evils I should be glad to hear of it."—The plaintiff, by reason of these alleged libels, claimed £500.—The defendant pleaded that each of the three letters was a fair bona fide comment upon the plaintiff's concerts, his mode of conducting them, and their effect upon the respectability of the neighbourhood, and further that the letters in question were published for the benefit of the public, without any malice, and in the usual course of the defendant's business and duty as a public journalist. He paid into court the sum of 40s. in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.—Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gates, Q.C., and Mr. Porter for the defendant.—In the result the jury, after deliberating for some time, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £10 over the amount paid into court, with costs.

## Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Registrar Murray held a sitting as Chief Judge and disposed of several public examinations and motions.  
**RE GEORGE DAVIES.**—The bankrupt in this case carried on business formerly as a timber merchant, and brickmaker in conjunction with his brother, who is dead, at Swansea and Llanelly, South Wales. His brother died three years ago, and the bankrupt, who was practically the sleeping partner, appeared to have abandoned the business, having sold the principal part of the stock in the timber yard at Swansea, and the slate and brick yard at Llanelly. He was adjudicated bankrupt on the 16th of September last, being then resident in London. In his statement of affairs his book debts were put down at £37,703, and his only available assets amounted to £1,053, which were calculated to produce only £390. He had put down in the property sheet of his statement of affairs property to the amount of £14,000, but it was mortgaged to the Glamorgan Bank and Building Society to secure a sum of £24,000. He was subjected to a long examination as to how he had disposed of his property, and at the close his Honour said it was plain that some further inquiry ought to be made, and gave leave to the opposing creditors to hold a private sitting. The present examination was adjourned to the 17th of December.

## READY MONEY BOOKMAKERS.

At Winchester, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, John Chapple, 31, painter, William Godwin, 22, metal worker, and Walter Jones, 26, labourer, were indicted for stealing with violence from William Purdy, a silver watch and gold chain, his property, and £21 2s. 6d., the money of William Purdy and Robert Read.—Mr. Temple Cooke and Mr. Simonds prosecuted.—Mr. Lovell defended.—On July 12th Purdy and Read attended the Winchester Races, in the capacity of "ready money" bookmakers. They had both previously been in service, and appeared to have adopted the profession of bookmakers only a few weeks previously. On this day a race known as "the Citizens' Plate" was run at 3.15, the winner of which was Rosie, Glowworm being second. After the race was over, Purdy was engaged in paying what he had lost on Rosie, and had paid all the bets except two, when the prisoner Godwin appeared, and produced a ticket, claiming £5. On referring to the book it was found that it was a ticket for Glowworm, the second horse, and consequently payment on it was refused. Jones then came up and demanded £5, a ticket which afterwards turned out to be one for Lunette, an animal which was "nowhere" in the race. A crowd began to collect, and Purdy said, "Stop! minute; I can't pay you all at once." At that moment Chapple came up and demanded £5, producing a half-ticket. Payment was refused on the ground that payment had already been made on this throw, it on the ground that a ticket had been made on it. Each ticket was numbered at each end and in the middle (one of the tickets was produced to show this), so that, Purdy said, he had no difficulty in being certain that payment had been made on it on seeing its number and referring to the book. Both Purdy and Read swore that they had more than enough money to meet the two outstanding bets on Rosie, and that they were not liable in respect of any other bets at the time. The crowd then hustled Purdy and Read, who were standing up in a wagonette, and Read was pushed out of the wagonette, Purdy being knocked up against the box of the carriage. He got up, and was then pushed against the side of the carriage and £21 2s. 6d. taken out of his trousers pocket, and scattered partly in the carriage and partly on the ground. A rush was made for the money, most of which was in gold. Godwin had been standing on the wheel of the carriage, and while he was there, Purdy saw a hand come from where he was standing, which snatched his watch, breaking the chain. Purdy was then pulled out of the carriage on to the ground by the crowd, and he lay there, with a bag, which he had suspended to his neck by a strap containing a ring, under him, at which the three prisoners were proved to be pulling, in common with others in the crowd, until the police came up. As soon as he was free from the crowd, and had got up, he found his chain was gone. Purdy further stated that, shortly after the prisoners had first come up, others in the crowd demanded payment on tickets which had not been issued by him for that race, and which it was suggested formed part of 300 tickets lost by him in his overcoat, which had been stolen earlier in the day. Several policemen who came to the rescue corroborated Purdy's evidence so far as concerned the conduct of the prisoners, adding that they had all three tried to get Purdy's bag away from one of the policemen, after Purdy had given it up to him on rising from the ground. Chapple got away, but was caught on the course shortly afterwards; Jones was apprehended in Winchester the next day, but Godwin was taken at once into custody. On the way to the police tent he was observed trying to put his hand into his trousers pocket. In the police tent watch was his, and on being asked where the chain was, he replied that he never carried a chain. Before the magistrates he made a statement that he had found the watch on the ground after the disturbance.—For the defence it was contended that the prosecutors were "welchers," and that Godwin's account as to finding the watch was the truth.—The prisoners were all found guilty.—His lordship, in passing sentence, said he should take into consideration the fact that they had been in gaol waiting their trial four months, and therefore sentenced them to eight months' hard labour.

Intelligence received at Constantinople, on Wednesday, from Mecca states that the daily mortality from cholera at that place has reached 500, and that steamers will no longer bring back pilgrims.

## GREAT ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.

A daring robbery was committed on Wednesday evening at the Branch Post Office in Hatton-garden, London. Shortly before five o'clock, and as the carrier was at the door waiting the despatch of the letters, the gas in the office was suddenly observed to be extinguished. This unusual extinction of the gas naturally produced confusion and excitement for the time being, but no suspicion was entertained that any attempt had been made to seize the bag containing the registered letters. Immediately upon the gas being relighted it was discovered that a robbery had been effected, and that two bags—one containing the ordinary mail, and the other the registered letters, some of which contained diamonds, watches, and jewellery to a considerable sum, had been stolen. It would seem that at the time the gas was turned out there were between twenty and thirty people in the office purchasing stamps, despatching telegraphic messages, and making various inquiries, whose wants were supplied by five young women, who were employed behind the counter. Suddenly the gas was turned off at the meter, and during the few seconds which were passed in darkness the registered letter bag was seized and carried away before suspicion as to what was going on was aroused. At the end of the office is a swing door erected in a sort of partition, through which access can be obtained to the counter, and upon the gas being relighted this door was found to be open. Against the theory, however, that a man went round the counter in order to possess himself of the bags is the fact that these could be reached with the aid of an umbrella by a person from the off side, the bags being hung but a few feet from the counter. The gas meter is placed in the front kitchen, on the floor below the office, and can be seen from the grating. At the time there was a telegraph messenger in this department. The entrance to the kitchen is effected by way of another door, which is usually kept locked, but upon this occasion was found to be open. As soon as the robbery was ascertained, the police authorities at the King's-cross-road station were communicated with, and a number of detectives, acting under the direction of Mr. Inspector Peel, of the G. division, were told off to trace the thieves. The theory of the police is that the robbery was committed by several men, one of whom turned off the gas while the others succeeded in clearing the way for the despatch of the bags. Further inquiries have led to the discovery of the fact that the Cape mail, bringing valuable packages, arrived on the previous evening, and that the stolen parcels were being despatched to Paris, Amsterdam, and various parts of England. The contents of the parcels consisted of diamonds, watches, a few jewels, all of which were for the most part fully insured. It is estimated that between £25,000 and £30,000 worth of property has been stolen. The police were busily engaged all day on Thursday in prosecuting inquiries, which extend to all parts of the kingdom; but up to a late hour on Friday no clue had been obtained as to the whereabouts of the thieves. The branch office in Hatton-garden, which is one of the most important in London, and at which packages of enormous value are sometimes lodged, is conducted by five young women, who are under the control of Miss Drew, the post-mistress. Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, solicitors, of Ely-place, Holborn, have, acting upon the instructions of many diamond merchants and others, sufferers in the robbery, offered a reward of £1,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the thief or thieves. The information posted at the various police stations is to the following effect:—"10th.—Two Post Office letter bags, one marked 'Hatton-garden town' and one green canvas, H. G. registered letters. Town registered letters.—Lanceny Post Office." The immediate neighbourhood of the Hatton-garden Post Office is the seat of the manufacturing and export jewellers and precious stone dealers in the metropolis. Many of the principal firms have houses in Paris, and other continental cities, and others have manufactories in Birmingham and Coventry. Foreign jewellers and diamond merchants are also represented by agents in and about Hatton-garden, so that there is a constant correspondence and system of consigning parcels of valuables to and from London and the Continent, and from the factories and provinces to London.

The Press Association is indebted to a Birmingham firm for some particulars of the practice of the trade in consigning valuable parcels through the post, and of their method of securing themselves against losses. It is not unusual for a registered letter or packet so forwarded to contain six or eight thousand pounds' worth of diamonds or jewellery, and a complete system of insurance is generally adopted. This is effected through an insurance office at a charge averaging merchants take out a floating policy by paying premiums in advance to insure twenty or five-and-twenty thousand pounds' worth of goods; and every time a parcel is despatched the insurance office is advised of its value, and write off the amount in their books, until the balance being exhausted a new policy is taken out. Thus it will be seen that no ultimate loss will be incurred by any of the consignors in the present instance. One firm has been mentioned as having posted a parcel on Wednesday evening worth about seven thousand pounds. Another account says it is surmised that the robbery was the work of two men, one of whom succeeded in effecting an entrance to the basement, where he turned off the gas, while the other scaled the counter and decamped with the bag in question.

The police are stated to have some slight clue to the perpetrators of the robbery, which, they trust, will lead to an early arrest; but pending further inquiry they do not deem it advisable to make any definite announcement. The amount stated to have been stolen is said to have been greatly exaggerated.

The officials at Scotland-yard, on Friday night, communicated in various directions, a loss of 49 registered packages, containing rough and cut diamonds, and have described some of them minutely. There is missing a diamond, half-hoop bangle; a bracelet, with large stones, one over 12 carats in weight, set in silver; a bracelet of bright gold, with diamonds set in French style; a gold bracelet, with five pearls, star setting; a diamond bracelet, with three clusters; diamond earrings, dice pattern; and two large diamonds of the value of £400 or £500 each.

On Friday evening, the Plymouth police arrested two men on suspicion of having committed the robbery from Hatton-garden Post-office on Wednesday night. They had attempted to engage a fishings-boat to take them over to France, and on suspicion being aroused, they were found to have on them money to a large amount, and jewellery. The police are extremely young men who it transpires that the prisoners are two young men who arrived recently at Plymouth on board the Jersey packet, down to the quay to go on board the Jersey packet. She had sailed, however, and they then offered and paid to the owner of a trawling boat £10 to take them across to Jersey, declaring that they must go there at once. They were the worse for liquor, and before the boat sailed the police had been communicated with, and arrested them. They told an incoherent story as to their having been to Southampton and London, and being bound to get home immediately at any cost. On being searched, a bank-book was found, showing that they had recently deposited several hundred pounds, and they had on them a large amount in gold. They said they had been pawnbrokers, and a pawnbroker's licence for last year was found on them, in the name of two brothers. The jewellery they had was not more than such men might be expected to have with them. The names of the two men were subsequently ascertained to be Gibson and Reeves. They are between 25 and 30 years of age. The licences found on them were travelling licences. Bank-books showed that in October they deposited in Jersey and Brighton banks sums amounting to over £2,000, and the amount of cash sums considerable. They gave £10 to a waterman, named Woodward, to provision his boat for the voyage, on receiving which he communicated with the police.

A correspondent telegraphing yesterday afternoon, says:—"The two brothers, named Reeves, who were arrested at Plymouth last night in an intoxicated state while awaiting the arrival of a trawler in which to embark for Jersey, were brought before the Plymouth magistrates this morning. There has been found upon them £2,715 in cheques upon a London bank, and as it was believed that they were concerned in the Hatton-garden Post-office robbery, the Court was crowded to excess. The accused stated that they were pawnbrokers in the city; that they did not owe a penny, but admitted that a paper in bankruptcy had been served upon them.

## POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

Sir Richard Cross, addressing a Conservative meeting at Warrington on Tuesday evening, pointed out that recent speeches made by various members of the Government had shown that it was perfectly true there had been very serious differences between the members of the present Cabinet. The late Government were in office during a time of very serious depression, when trade was lessening and working men became discontented. The cry was then raised by their opponents that the only thing needed was a change of Government, as the Conservatives were driving trade from the country. That change had been made, but so far the country had not much benefited by it. Mr. Gladstone at Leeds recently went into elaborate statistics to show that bad trade was due to the bad harvests of the past five years, but if he had made the same statement at the last election the result of that election might have been very different. The one great cry during the late election was that the Conservatives neglected domestic legislation; but the Liberals now found they were unable also to attend to domestic legislation owing to the number of difficulties constantly cropping up in other directions. Referring to the proposal to reform the procedure of the House of Commons, Sir Richard said Mr. Gladstone so long as he did nothing which would make it a party question, and did not interfere with the rules of the House. If those rules were broken, they should punish the man who broke them, and not alter the rules of the House. Referring to Ireland, he said every one must be extremely glad that the Government had at last put their foot down, and tried to preserve life and property. That was not a party question, but a question of life and death, in which he received the utmost support of the Conservatives. Mr. Chamberlain recently said that coercion was a Conservative policy, but to the Liberals it was only a hateful necessity. To that statement he gave an emphatic denial. The late Government governed Ireland with the mildest form of coercion, and maintained law and order; but the Liberal Government had to pass the severest Coercion Act the present generation had known. They ought to have taken action twelve or eighteen months ago without reference to the Irish agitation, instead of only now putting forth their proclamation. In conclusion, he thought all would be of opinion that if the Conservative Government had been in power they would not have seen the sad state of Ireland which had recently existed. With reference to foreign policy the late Government did keep Europe out of war, and so far as Ireland was concerned the present Government could not say they had kept it at peace.

Colonel Macdonald, M.P., on Tuesday night, at the annual meeting of the Huddersfield Working Men's Conservative Association, urged the necessity of organization; and though he regretted the municipal elections as highly satisfactory, he thought the result should not induce Conservatives to falter in their efforts. They intended, whenever they had the chance, to fight and win the battle. The hon. gentleman then reviewed the Home and Foreign Policy of the Government, which he, in the main, condemned, especially with regard to Ireland.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., addressing a meeting at Watford on the same evening, justified the delay of the Government in applying extreme measures to the Irish agitators. Irish affairs had entirely occupied the last two Sessions of Parliament, and the constituencies would now expect that English and Scotch questions should be dealt with. The state of our legislative machinery would have to be taken in hand at once, and he hoped the constituencies would speak out clearly on this subject.

At a meeting of Irish electors in Stafford on Wednesday night a resolution was passed unanimously that Mr. Howell is a fit and proper person to fill the place of the late Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Howell said he regretted and disapproved of coercion at once, but now they had the Land Act, and he urged that by no act or word of theirs should its great and beneficial effect be lost to the country.

On Wednesday, Sir Samuel Wilson, the Conservative candidate for county Londonderry, was waited upon in the Imperial Hotel, Belfast, by a number of Conservatives of the town, and presented with an address welcoming him to Belfast, expressing approval of his principles as set forth in the address which he had issued to the electors of county Londonderry, and wishing him success in the approaching electoral contest.—The new Solicitor General, Mr. Porter, Q.C., addressed a crowded meeting in the Town Hall, Kilkenny.

## THE POPE AND IRELAND.

It is telegraphed from Rome that on Monday night the Pope sat in council with a select congregation of Cardinals for the consideration of the Irish question. The Holy Father laid before the meeting a statement of what had been done by the Vatican, and of the results that had been obtained; and said that the object of the present discussion was to see whether, continuing the action which had been pursued, it was expedient to take any further steps with a view to assuring the persistence of the Irish Episcopacy in the attitude they had recently assumed. After their eminences had quitted the Council Chamber, the Pope had a long conference with the Cardinal Secretary of State, Mr. Erasmio, which had been suggested by Mr. Erasmio, which might serve as a basis for a definite decision of the English Government in favour of naming an agent accredited to the Holy See. If it was added, those ideas could be carried into effect, as it was believed they would be, in that case Mr. Erasmio would be the holder of such a position. The correspondent who telegraphs this report adds: I am at a loss to explain the grounds of the expectation on this subject which unquestionably is entertained at the Vatican. I have every reason to believe that the English Government has not, and has not had, any intention of taking the step in question. But the interview with the Secretary of State makes it absolutely certain that it is not only very strongly desired at the Vatican, but expected. The *Opinion* has a leading article on the project for the resumption of English representation at the Vatican, in which it still believes. The *Memorial Diplomatique* thinks that Cardinal Manning is, both in London and Rome, the real obstacle to an arrangement which would be evidently useful for both parties.

**THE COUNTESS DE PEPLI.**—Kate Jacobs, who seems, has been giving the police all over the country considerable annoyance for years, as the Countess de Pepli—a title apparently familiar chiefly to the police—was found guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday, of obtaining a cheque for £25 by false pretences. She pretended to have a sealskin jacket and other valuables for sale, but they were found generally to be very worthless. The countess is not to be sentenced until next session.

**HUNTING ACCIDENT.**—The Meath hunt met on Tuesday, at Dunboyne, and started to draw Warrington, better known as "Harry Duke's cover," when a serious accident occurred. In getting away from the place Goodhall (the huntsman) and Mr. A. Allen came into collision, the result being that Mr. Allen was thrown and rendered insensible. His horse getting free ran wildly along the road to the cover, knocking over Mr. Whitwell Butler and injuring him so much that doubts exist as to Mr. Butler's recovery. The huntsman was unhurt.

The Spanish Government have given notice of their intention to terminate the Treaty of Commerce with Russia concluded in 1876, in October, 1882.

Information received at Lloyd's, through the South African Association, by telegraph, dated Cape Town, Nov. 14, states that a very destructive fire occurred there on the previous day. The estimated value of property destroyed is £25,000. The premises destroyed are understood to be those of Messrs. William Anderson and Company, Central Wharf, Cape Town.



## THE POLICE COURTS.

## Mansion House.

**STEALING NEWSPAPERS.**—Charles Stevens and Henry Walker, the latter a newsagent, were charged on remand with stealing and receiving a number of newspapers, the property of Stevens's master, Mr. Simpson, a publisher, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, under circumstances stated in the last issue of *The People*.—Mr. Goldberg addressed the Lord Mayor for the defence of Walker, who was eventually discharged. Stevens pleaded guilty, and the Lord Mayor sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

**CHARGE OF LIBEL BY A MERCHANT.**—Mr. William Bryce Chalmers, a merchant, attended before the Lord Mayor on Monday, at the Mansion House, in answer to an adjourned summons, charging him with having published a false and defamatory libel concerning Mr. Lachlan Mackintosh, a merchant, carrying on business in New Broad-street, and also at Shanghai. The evidence previously taken was read over and signed, and the defendant, Mr. Chalmers, on being charged, said he should reserve his defence.—The Lord Mayor committed him for trial.

## Marlborough Street.

**THE MEDICAL STUDENT NUISANCE.**—On Thursday Mr. Leon Castel, a medical student, of York Mansions, Portland-place, was charged with assaulting Police-sergeant Juby, at the illuminations in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday.—Mr. Abraham, for the prisoner, said his client was very sorry he lost his temper and struck the sergeant.—Mr. Newton said the prisoner had admitted he struck out and did not know who he struck. The police, on the evening in question, exhibited great forbearance, and yet he saw a constable with two black eyes. Defendant must pay a fine of 60s., or a month.

## Marylebone.

**STRANGE STORY OF FRAUD.**—On Tuesday, Max Moritz Heyman, 47, commission agent, Belli Jacob, 51, picture dealer, and Jacob Tieski, 41, traveller, were again brought up on charges of obtaining goods from manufacturers, merchants, and others in London, Nottingham, Macclesfield, and other places, and on the Continent by false pretences, and with intent to defraud.—Messrs. William Jones, John Jones, and Edward Jones, drapers, of Holloway-road, also appeared on a summons, calling upon them to answer the complaint of John Thomas Fountain, of Macclesfield, for that they did knowingly and feloniously receive a quantity of saracen and other goods which had been fraudulently obtained from him and another by Heyman.—Mr. St. John Wortner prosecuted for the Treasury.—Mr. Goldberg defended; and Mr. Robert Lane, barrister, appeared for the Messrs. Jones; M. Albert acted as interpreter.—On the case being called on, Mr. Wortner said that, as Messrs. Jones had but recently been brought into it, it would be well if he explained the general character of the prosecution, for since this introduction the matter had assumed more extensive proportions. In the year 1871, Heyman was convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, and had carried out frauds most persistently, and on a most successful system of fraud. But in order to do this he required the assistance of confederates, and two confederates appeared in the shape of his brother, Siegmund Heyman, now extradited and undergoing two-and-a-half-years' imprisonment in Germany, for "long-firm" frauds; a man named Weinberg, alias Oscar Jacob, now undergoing four-and-a-half-years' imprisonment; a man named Sechel, now out of the way; the prisoner, Jacob Tieski; his brother, Henry Tieski, now brought up by a warrant from Wandsworth prison as a witness; and another Tieski, who had gone to the Cape of Good Hope. They took offices in London for the purpose of receiving the proceeds of these frauds, and they obtained those offices by giving references from one to another, and it was found that they were never more than a few months in the same place. Amongst the ruses to which those goods were taken was that of the defendants, the Messrs. Jones's. The prisoner Heyman, under the name of Hamilton, at Amiens, in France, and he sent them to his brother, who opened offices at Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, in the name of Solomon Strauss, and they were disposed of to Messrs. Jones Brothers. The locus of the operations was then changed to Macclesfield, and in order to dispose of the goods obtained, offices were taken in London at Union-court and Tower-chambers, by Siegmund Heyman and Henry Tieski, under the names of Holman and Martin. The goods were sent to Tower-chambers. Some of these goods were sent to Messrs. Jones Brothers, and when persons at Macclesfield, from whom they were obtained by Heyman (under the name of Hafner), went to Messrs. Jones Brothers, they at first refused to show them any invoices, but afterwards showed them some of the small parcels, and said they were only in the habit of buying about 20 yards at a time. They said that Holman, from whom they had purchased them, was of the highest respectability, and they had done business with him for years. Afterwards, Messrs. Jones were again visited by a police-officer from the City, and he was deliberately turned out of the place. Thus they neglected to give proper information, which would have led to the apprehension of Hafner and Holman (the two Heymans), Messrs. Jones entrusted a man with pieces of saracen, part of the goods, to sell, and he was found by the police offering them for sale. Thus they received these goods, and made themselves party to the frauds of Hafner. Now, in addition to these frauds, it was found that very extensive frauds were practised by the prisoners Heyman, in conjunction with Weinberg, at Milan, Como, and other places in Italy. England being too warm for these two men, they procured passports through the agency of the prisoner Jacob. Heyman opened offices at Milan, and having got an introduction to several silk manufacturers, he obtained large quantities of goods there and elsewhere in Italy, pretending that he was dealing with Messrs. Roberts and Co. and other large firms in London—in reality bogus firms—and he sent the goods so obtained to London. When Weinberg was arrested, letters were found on him which were very instructive, and which gave a history of the whole of the transaction. Some of the letters were now in the possession of the Minister of Justice at Milan, and several were from Roberts and Co., who were Holman and Strauss, and many other names, and the business they carried on was nothing but a fraudulent one. Having referred to several large houses in the city of London who had purchased some of the goods that had been obtained by Heyman, but who had given all the information in their power, Mr. Wortner severely criticised the action of Messrs. Jones Brothers, saying it prevented the apprehension of Heyman and Holman and Tieski, and it was very important that this system of obtaining goods should be stopped.—A number of witnesses were called who gave additional evidence in cases that had been already gone into. It was shown that in Macclesfield, Heyman (trading as Hafner) obtained goods to the value of over £2,000, without paying for them. In Nottingham the goods he obtained under the name of Herschell, amounted to about £1,000, and these were all sent to London to his confederates. A new case was proved against Heyman of obtaining quantities of silk from a manufacturer at Como, in Italy, who stated that there were many other sufferers in the town by that prisoner's frauds.—The case was further adjourned.

**THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GOVERNOR.**—Mr. Neale, the owner of the house in Edgware-road in which the young lady, Caroline Eliza Perry, died, and on whom an inquest was recently held, made an application to Mr. Mansfield, on Monday, for his advice with respect to two persons whose names had appeared in connection with the inquest. He said a man insisted upon coming to the house to see a woman, and she was always drunk after he went. The applicant was afraid that another tragedy would take place, as it seemed to him that murder was being slowly committed. The man had used threats towards him, and he had been to the police, but they said they could not interfere.—Mr. Mansfield said it was not a case in which he could assist the applicant.

**AN EAR FOR MUSIC.**—On Thursday, Diatore Marini, an Italian, was summoned by Agnes Jane Baldwin, of 18, Thayer-street, Marylebone, for refusing to depart from the neighbourhood of her house with his instrument after being requested for a reasonable cause so to do.—The defendant said he went away from the complainant's house, and played in a neighbouring thoroughfare, because a tradesman wanted him to do so to amuse his children.—Mr. Mansfield observed that any one who

could listen to these organs had no ear for music, and a person who encouraged organ-grinders was greatly to be blamed. There would be a penalty of 20s., with 2s. costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

## Lambeth.

**"BOSH" BUTTER.**—On Tuesday, George Wall, buttermilk, of Wandsworth-road, appeared to a summons for selling an article otherwise than butter.—The case was brought forward by the Lambeth Vestry, and Inspector Baxter called evidence to support the complaint, and showing that the article purchased was not butter.—The defendant said there was not such a thing as a "boshing butter." Shopkeepers could only sell butter at 1s. 4d. per lb.—Mr. Ellison: What do you profess to sell? Defendant: We sell such an article as "bosh butter," and just as we receive it.—Mr. Ellison said that might be so, but customers should know that that was the case. The shopkeepers in the same line of business as the defendant should take care to describe an article they sold by its proper name. He ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 20s., and 12s. 6d. costs.

## Westminster.

**THE PROSECUTION AND HER VICTIM.**—On Wednesday, Hannah Pauly, about 15 years of age, was examined before Mr. Partridge on a charge of stealing £4, the money of Susan Ward, of 41, York-street, Westminster.—The prosecution said that in the middle of October the prisoner came to her and, stating that her parents had turned her out of doors, begged for shelter until she got a situation. After she had been there a few days, the prosecution missed £4 in money from the pocket of her dress, and on the prisoner coming in she had on a new hat and some fur round her jacket, and on the prosecution accusing her of the theft, she at once denied it, but said she would give her 10s. on the morrow if she forgave her.—The prisoner, in defence, made a long statement, in which, denying that she had been turned out of doors or that she had sought shelter on that ground, said that she went to Mrs. Ward's or Dyke's, the name she was commonly known by, by arrangement to meet the latter's daughter, and the prosecution induced her to remain until it was so late that she dared not go home. She remained there that night and had a cup of tea, and failing to get a situation next day went to bed without anything to eat, and on the following day she went to the school which her sisters attended and beg their dinner to eat. Mrs. Dyke helped her to eat it, and the next day her sisters gave her a lot of crusts, which Mrs. Dyke soaked in water, and they again shared their repast. On the Saturday, the prosecution threatened to turn her out unless she procured her some money, and suggested that she should earn some money by bringing home gentlemen. Accordingly she went out soliciting, and went with a gentleman to Vauxhall-bridge-road, and he gave her 10s., 4s. of which she gave to the prosecution. She also gave the daughter some halfpence and treated her, and bought Mrs. Dyke's breakfast and dinner, and with the balance bought some necessary clothes. On the Sunday night Mrs. Dyke suggested that she should go out again, when she said she should go home next day, but Mrs. Dyke persuaded her to stay with her, and pointed to how other girls had done well by a life of prostitution. She went with another gentleman that night, and because she declined to give all the money she earned to the prosecution, and went with another girl to try and get on at Drury Lane for the pantomime, she charged her with this theft, which she distinctly denied.—The prosecution having declared the whole of the statement to be untrue, the matter was placed in the hands of Inspector Marshall, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who now handed in a statement, from which it appeared that it was rather a diamond, and the prisoner being a girl well known as a procuress, kept company with prostitutes, while her sister was also a noted prostitute.—Upon hearing this statement, Mr. Partridge said he should leave a jury to settle the matter, and committed the prisoner for trial.

**SCANDALOUS PROCEEDINGS.**—Malcolm Duncan, well-dressed, aged 21, of no occupation, was charged on remand with wilfully breaking a pane of glass at 1, Harker-street, Chelsea, and further with being drunk and assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty. Mr. Denton, an inspector of the B Division, the owner of the house in Harker-street, had some weeks ago taken in as lodgers a person of the name of Cole and his wife. They were followed by a woman named Nelson, who said she was a married woman and her husband a traveller, at present in New Orleans, and who took unfurnished apartments. They commenced so serious a class of disturbance that Mr. Denton was compelled to give them notice; but it had no effect, and the street was kept in a perfect uproar through the conduct of the men introduced into the house by the woman Nelson. On Sunday afternoon last they assembled at the window and spat on the passers-by; they kept the windows open the best part of the night, and rendered the house quite uninhabitable.—Nelson was called for the defence, as also was a man named Cole, described as her brother, an ill-clad fellow with a languid eye. They were cautioned by the magistrate, but both declared that the window was broken accidentally, and not by the prisoner at all.—The evidence of the police in answer to this showed conclusively that not only did the prisoner deliberately break the window, but that he had been acting in an immoral way in the house.—Mr. D'Eyncourt found that the witnesses for the defence had committed perjury, and sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## Southwark.

**OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED WOMAN.**—On Wednesday, John Webb, 32, described as a Billagator, was charged with improperly assaulting Sarah Jane Doe, a respectable married woman, residing in Swan-street, Dover-road.—Mr. Slade told the prisoner that females must be protected from such brutal outrages in the public streets. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## Wandsworth.

**THE SCHOOL BOARD SUMMONED FOR RATES.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Corbellis, clerk of the Wandsworth Board of Works, appeared to support a summons which had been taken out against the School Board for London, to recover from them, as occupiers of premises in Lewbeck-street, Battersea, the apportioned expenses for making up that road under the compulsory powers of the Act.—Mr. Freeman, who represented the School Board, said they were not occupiers.—Mr. Corbellis said he should prove that the Board were owners and occupiers. By an arrangement with the trustees of the Church Schools, the Board had the use of them for certain hours.—Mr. Freeman then submitted that the Board were only liable, according to the Act, to the amount of their rent, which was a peppercorn.—Mr. Corbellis contended that the Board were liable for the whole amount, as they paid rates, premiums, and outgoings.—Mr. Shell said they could only go upon the Board for the rent, which was a peppercorn. He inquired why the Board of Works did not go upon the trustees.—Mr. Corbellis stated that the schools would be given up to the trustees in a few weeks.—Mr. Shell dismissed the summons.—On the application of Mr. Freeman, the magistrate said the School Board were entitled to costs, and allowed them four guineas.

**INDUBITABLE ADULTERATION.**—On Wednesday, a grocer named Proctor, carrying on business in Winstanley-road, Battersea, was summoned for selling adulterated butter and coffee.—A little boy, acting on the instructions of Mr. Smith, the Board's inspector, entered the defendant's shop, and requested to be served with a pound of fourpenny butter. The defendant asked him whether he would have "roll" or "plain." The boy said "either," and after he was served he purchased some coffee, which he handed with the butter to the inspector, who was waiting outside the shop.—Mr. Corbellis, the clerk of the Board, handed in the certificates of the analyst, showing that the sample of coffee contained 99 parts of chicory, and that the other sample was not butter at all.—The defendant disputed the evidence of the boy, but Mr. Shell thought the case proved, and fined him £5, with 12s. 6d. costs in each case.—The defendant, who said the convictions would ruin him, was allowed time to pay the money.

## Highgate.

**"JERRY" BUILDING.**—Edward Watkin Smith, builder, of Hamilton-road, Finchley, was summoned for infringing the bye-laws of the Finchley Local Board by using inferior materials in the construction of the chimney-stacks of six houses at Finchley, and further with not depositing the plans of the houses with the Board.—Mr.

Stevens, solicitor to the Board, prosecuted, and stated that this was a very bad case, and since the Bench adjourned it to see whether the defendant fulfilled his promise to amend all the defects complained of, he had simply stuck small pieces of iron into the chimneys, and replastered the fronts to make the work appear good.—The defendant admitted this, but said it would have been dangerous to pull the old bars out, so as to replace them with new ones, as required by the Board.—Mr. Bodkin said it seemed hardly fair to builders that they should be allowed to almost complete their houses before they were summoned for not complying with the Local Board bye-laws.—Mr. Stevens said it would want a dozen surveyors to watch the progress of all the builders of houses in the parish, and assured the Bench they took immediate action in all cases brought under their notice.—Mr. Bodkin said it seemed to him that action ought to be taken earlier. However, the defendant in this case had clearly tried to deceive both the Board and the Bench, and he would be fined £5 and costs on each summons, including the solicitor's and surveyor's fees: in all, £14 14s.—Defendant's application for time to pay the money in was refused.

## Hammersmith.

**ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A COMMERCIAL.**—Jonathan Blanchard, a well-dressed young man, was charged on remand with stealing a coat, the property of Nathaniel Edwards, a clothier, of the Minories.—The prosecution deposed that he employed the prisoner as a commercial traveller, and delivered him a number of coats as samples to show to customers. He discharged him, and missed the coat on examining the samples.—John Connor, the coachman who drove the prisoner's trap, said about a fortnight ago they were in Archer-street, Notting-hill, when he asked him to pledge a coat, as he was hard up, but he refused. The prisoner then took a coat into a pawnbroker's shop, and pledged it. He intended to redeem the coat, and replace it in stock.—Mr. Paget committed the prisoner for trial.

## Greenwich.

**A BRAWLING CHURCHWARDEN.**—On Tuesday, Mr. Layman, barrister, applied to Mr. Balguy for a summons, under the Brawling Act, against Mr. Sanders, churchwarden of St. James's, Hatcham.—The Rev. J. A. Pearson, curate of St. James's, said that on Sunday last the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Skinner. Immediately after the sermon began, the churchwarden got up and spoke to another man, and then went to the vestry and brought out a bundle of papers, which he gave to the other man. He sat down a moment, and then went and stood in front of the pulpit and said, "That is not true; you have no right to say that, and I protest against the strain of this sermon." Mr. Layman added that it was this interruption to the preacher that was the subject of complaint.—Mr. Balguy granted the summons.

## FEVER DENS IN LONG-ACRE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Langham, Deputy-Coroner for Westminster, opened an inquiry, at the St. Martin's Vestry Hall, Charing-cross, as to the death of William Howard, aged eleven months, lately residing with his parents at 6, Hanover-court, Long-acre, who died from convulsions, alleged to have been induced by the unsanitary condition of the dwelling.—Emily Howard, mother of the deceased, stated that he had been in ailing health since his birth, but he had not been medically attended for the past three months. On Friday morning he was taken in a fit, and expired before a doctor could be called. Witness attributed his death to a stench which was continually arising from the yard. She occupied the first-floor back room. The stench had been in existence about three months, but witness had not complained to the landlord, who lived next door. She was a weekly tenant, and although she considered the place unhealthy she did not give notice to leave. The soil from the water-closet had been put in the dusthole, which was immediately under the cistern.—William Howard, husband to the last witness, said he wanted that inquiry to be held, owing to the condition of the place. He had lived there eighteen months. Their room was situated over the dusthole and water-closet, and if they had their window open the stench would be very bad. They had suffered that inconvenience ever since they had been there. About two months ago he complained to the landlord of the closet being stopped, and he remedied it. He first came to the conclusion that the stench was injurious to his child's health soon after it was born. He did not give notice to leave because he would have had great difficulty in finding another place. The closet had no water to it.—Jane Favere, 6, Hanover-court, Long-acre, deposed that she occupied the second-floor back room, and had done so for eighteen months. In warm weather the smell was "rather bad."—By the Coroner: She had not told the coroner's officer that the smell from the drains and closets was something dreadful, and that the house was not fit for a sickly child to live in.—Dr. R. W. Dunn, of Surrey-street, Strand, deposed to being called to see the deceased, whom he found dead. Two or three persons complained to him of the state of the house. The atmosphere was unpleasant, and witness went to Dr. Skate, the health officer. There was a smell of sewage about the house, which made him sick. Upon making a post-mortem examination of deceased he found the lungs slightly congested, the brain was also congested, the other organs being healthy. The cause of death was convulsions. He did not think the unhealthiness of the dwelling had anything to do with the death.—The foreman of the jury said he was suffering from the effects of bad drainage in that neighbourhood, and the matter should be seen into.—Witness (continuing) said he should not be surprised to hear of typhoid fever breaking out at that house, as the place was totally unfit for human habitation.—Mrs. Howard, recalled, said that two other children were lying at the house at the point of death. The sanitary inspector had not been there.—Dr. Dunn observed that the house should have been shut up long ago.—The foreman of the jury said it was a well-known fact that the drainage in the neighbourhood of the Strand was very defective. After some further discussion, the coroner's officer informed the court that two families had left the house since the deceased died.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from convulsions, and added a recommendation, in the form of a rider, to the effect that Dr. Skate, the medical officer of health, be communicated with in reference to the drainage and sanitary arrangements of the house in question, and the coroner promised to write to Dr. Skate.

**ACTION AGAINST AN M.P.**—In the action of "Riddell v. Dodds," in which the executors of the late Mr. Riddell sought to obtain repayment of £150 paid on 50 shares in a railway in the Cleveland district (of which Mr. Dodds, M.P., is the sole surviving director), on the ground that the prospectus misrepresented the facts, Mr. Justice Fry, on Wednesday, gave judgment, declaring that there had been no fraud, and dismissing the action with costs.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the presidency of the International Fisheries Exhibition.

An order was made on Tuesday by the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the compulsory winding-up of the Guardian Permanent Building Society Manchester, which has recently failed for a large amount.

Three men, named respectively, Tambird, William Bennett, and Arthur Bennett, were sent to goal by the Gravesend magistrates on Tuesday for six weeks for assaulting the police.

The body of Mr. James Biffen, farmer, of Spaxton, near Bridgwater, has been found in a field at Wembdon, and it is believed that he committed suicide by poisoning it.

It is the intention of the War Office to carry out an immediate reduction of the staff in South Africa. The brigade commands held by General Buller and General Buller are to be abolished, and the appointment of brigadier-general commanding the line of communications, lately filled by Sir T. D. Baker, will no longer be required. Several minor appointments are also to be done away with.

## THE RETFORD MURDER.

On Tuesday morning the magisterial inquiry into the charge of murder against Herbert Snell was resumed at the Retford Court-house, before Mr. Huntsman, J.P. Particulars of the crime have already appeared in these columns, and it will be remembered that the prisoner's master, Mr. George Hardy, an aged highly respectable farmer, of South Wheatley, near Retford, was found cruelly murdered in his cowyard on Sunday night, Nov. 6. The prisoner was afterwards discovered to have patches of blood stains on his best coat, which he was wearing, and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest. The following additional evidence was given.—James Mountcastle said on Monday, Nov. 7, he was detained at the Retford Police-station. He had pleaded guilty to a charge of taking his master's corn for his horses. The prisoner Snell was brought into the cell where he was confined, and he heard some conversation take place between Snell and another prisoner named Keeton, who was also confined there. This was on the forenoon of Monday. He heard Snell say as he was supping the horses up, the master came in, and they had a few words. The master said he could beat him with a stick if he did not hold his noise, and then he (Snell) struck him with a fork and knocked him out of the stable, and hit him three or four times after. Witness did not hear any more than about anything.—Beni Beardsall said the place where his master's body was found was about five yards from the barn-door. On the Sunday night, when he came from chapel, he noticed that the barn-door was a little way open. He meant the small door used for people to go in and out. He looked into the barn on Sunday night and saw that there was but one fork there.—By the request of Mr. Bescohy, Mr. Huntsman put the question as to whether there were any cattle in the yard, and the witness replied that there was a bull loose in the yard. They had no regular time for "supping up" the horses on Sunday nights. The sticks in the stable were stacked pegs. He did not recognise either of those produced. He had never seen them in the stable.—Mr. Superintendent Sanford, of the Retford police division, gave evidence as to the arrest, and to putting Snell into the cell with the other prisoners.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bescohy: as soon as he saw the blood he said, "You have murdered your master." There were three empty cells in the police-station, and an officer could have seen into the cell through the night or day. There was a small hole in the cell door for the purpose of enabling the officers to look round when they liked. Spoke to both Mountcastle and Keeton, and quite thought that both were awake. One of them spoke, and he thought it was Keeton, who said, "We will take care of him."—Police-constable Allett said on Monday morning, Nov. 7, after locking up the cell, Mr. Sanford left him in charge of the guard-room and prisoners. He let Mr. Sanford in again about four o'clock in the afternoon. During that time no one but himself went into the place. He (witness) spoke to Snell, and asked him his name, and whether he had a mother and father living, and he replied that he had at Ollerston. Did not speak to either Keeton or Mountcastle.—Police-constable Isaiah Smith said he went to Wheatley about six o'clock on Monday morning and examined the clothing of the deceased. In the left trousers pocket he found an empty purse, and in the right hand waistcoat pocket he found five penny pieces. He produced the clothing, much stained with blood and mud. This concluded the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Huntsman cautioned the prisoner in the usual way, and asked if he had anything to say why he should not be committed for trial on the charge of murder.—Mr. Bescohy, to the prisoner: Say you reserve your defence.—The prisoner made no answer, and Mr. Bescohy asked the magistrate to take the plea from him. Turning to the prisoner, he told him to say nothing.—Mr. Huntsman: Then, Herbert Snell, you stand committed to take your trial for the wilful murder of your master, Mr. George Hardy, at the next assizes.—The prisoner having signed his plea, and the witnesses having been bound over, the prisoner was returned back to the cell, an immense crowd collecting in the streets as he passed.

## SEDUCTION OF A MACHINIST.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Tuesday, Justices Denman and Hawkins and Baron Huddleston had before them the case of Dunn v. Underhill, which was tried before Mr. Justice North a few days ago. The plaintiff's daughter, a young woman of 22, was formerly a machinist in the employ of the defendant, a children's clothing manufacturer, who carried on business in Jewin-crescent, and the action was to recover damages for the alleged seduction of the plaintiff's daughter by the defendant. At the trial of the case, a great deal of contradictory evidence was laid before the jury, and the trial occupied nearly three days. The jury were locked up for an hour to consider the matter, and in the end they found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £250.—Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., for the defendant, now moved for a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why there should not be a new trial, upon the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. The testimony of the plaintiff and of the defendant was in direct conflict in reference to the main points of the case, and there was also a good deal of evidence upon each side in reference to matters that were of a collateral character.—Mr. Justice Denman, before the learned counsel had finished his speech, said that, assuming that they had been told candidly what the case was on the other side, they thought clearly that there ought to be a rule. Later on he said that they had heard enough, and more than enough, to entitle the learned counsel to a rule over and over again, but, according to universal practice, this was a kind of case in which they always spoke to the learned judge who tried it, before giving their decision. Subsequently he said that they had spoken to Mr. Justice North, and that he had not said that he was dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury; yet they all thought that there ought to be a rule nisi for a new trial.—Rule granted.

## PROSECUTION FOR VIVISECTION.

At Bow-street, on Thursday, Professor David Ferrier, residing in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Professor of Forensic Medicine at King's College, appeared before Sir James Ingham, at Bow-street, to a summons taken out under the Vivisection Act, charging him with having on the 4th of August, and on other days thereafter performed experiments calculated to give pain to two monkeys, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the Act.—Mr. Waddy, Q.C., Mr. Besley, and the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, appeared on behalf of the Victoria-street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, by whom the proceedings were instituted; Mr. Gully, Q.C., and Mr. Houghton appeared for the defence.—A long time before the court was opened the doors were besieged by a large mob of students, who indulged in shouting at the top of their voices. It was understood that a notice had been sent round to the hospitals, inviting the various students to attend the court, and in consequence of this Mr. Chief Superintendent Thompson and Chief Inspector Wood were in attendance near to the court with a number of police-constables. Several ladies and gentlemen interested in the case occupied seats on the bench.—Sir James Ingham, addressing the defendant, intimated that, by the provisions of the Act, he could be tried by jury, and asked whether he would prefer that course or have the case dealt with summarily.—Mr. Gully decided upon the adoption of the latter course.—Mr. Waddy then briefly stated the facts, and after evidence had been given, Sir James Ingham dismissed the summons on the ground that the defendant had not initiated but simply continued experiments commenced by Professor Yeo.

A New York correspondent telegraphs that, according to a statement published by the secretary of the Irish National Land League, the total amount of the contributions forwarded through that body to Ireland since January 12, has been £27,335 dollars. The amount sent through the *Irish World*, representing the other branch of the League, was for the same period £69,625 dollars, making the total contributions in America for ten months nearly 300,000 dollars.



### The Sewerman.

"Been at it nigh fifteen years," says my burly friend here, as he rounds a son'-wester, and re-adjusting the leather strap round his waist, so as to make it sit a little more comfortable round the bread and bacon. "Been at it nigh fifteen years, and never had nothing the matter yet, and bar accidents. I don't see no reason why I should'n't go on for another fifteen years. What accidents? Well, ye see, there's two or three ways a man may get no trouble, if he isn't careful, at sewer work, and folks up here wouldn't think on 'em perhaps. Folks chucks things into the sink, and as long as it runs away out o' sight it's all right w'im. They claps down the trap and its done with. They never thinks as they may very like be choking a man as good as theirselves, and with a family o' little ones to look arter. Some o' the villainousest sort o' stuff as ever was invented—chemicals and such like—comes down the traps sometimes, and before you are aware of it, you finds yourself half silly, and scarce able to stand. And if a man happens to be a little way off his pals, and when the sewage is pretty deep, it's all over with him if he should fall. Besides, we gets choke-damp at times, just the same as the coal miners do. Aye, and fire damp too, or somethin' oncommon like it. Carry naked lights? Why, yes we do, but we didn't ought to. Its against the rules, but of course it ain't very often that we gets into explosive air, though we may at any time, and a candle's more convenient than a safety lamp. Ever lost my way down in the sewers? Well, no, I can't say as I ever have, but I've know'd them as have. I remember one cove as got out of his reckonin' and couldn't find his way, and last of all he had to shove his head up through a sink in a printer's shop, where the chaps was with the types, and ask whereabouts he was. If th'ole gentleman hisself had looked in on 'em they couldn't have been more flabbergasted. There ain't much fear o' losing yerself, however, though down in our town all the streets be pretty much alike to a stranger. The worst danger of all I fancies is from a thunderstorm o' rain. Most in general when a gang's working below, there's one left up top to see as nobody pitches over the gratin' as stands up in the pavement, and to keep an eye on the weather; but that ain't always done, and in my time I've had some pretty short cuts to make for daylight. Hear the thunder? Well, that all depends. It

Mr. Langham opened an inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday, concerning the death of Dr. William Booth, M.D., lately practicing at No. 82, Spencer-street, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, who expired at that institution on Sunday last. From the evidence of Dr. Cassidy, of Guilford-street, it appeared that on Thursday the deceased contracted a severe sore throat, and that the next day he was confined to his bed. Dr. Cassidy, attended by Dr. Clift, of King-street, and Dr. Cassidy, and it was at last feared that the operation of tracheotomy would have to be resorted to. On Saturday, Dr. Sherrard, of Lavender-hill, called at the request of a friend, and it was agreed, as no one in the neighbourhood could perform the operation, should it become suddenly necessary, to take the deceased to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The deceased had necessarily been kept in a room of somewhat high temperature, and it was considered rather risky to bring him out in the air, but every precaution was taken against his catching cold, and he was conveyed to the hospital in a four-wheeled cab. When they arrived no porter was to be found, and Dr. Sherrard was treated with great incivility by the officials. The deceased being kept waiting a quarter of an hour in the cab. After the expiration of this time the house physician came, and on the deceased being brought in he treated the matter very lightly. Deceased was left sitting in a room, called the surgery waiting-room, for half-an-hour, the apartment having double doors in it which were being perpetually opened by the students on passing in and out. A window was also open, through which a gale of wind was blowing. Witness was of opinion that the death of the deceased was accelerated, if not mainly caused, by the neglect which the deceased received before admission to the hospital, and the want of prompt attention afterwards. Dr. Cassidy said he would not actually say death had been caused by this treatment, but he characterized the ill-treatment as abominable and disgraceful. Mr. Cross (barrister-at-law), who appeared for the hospital authorities, said that he should be able to put a different complexion on the affair at the next inquest.—The inquiry was then adjourned for a week.

### Horrible Cattle Maiming.

Luke Dracen, a bouncer in the employ of Mr. John Nolan, of Logbooy, near Ballyhaunis, was shot dead on Thursday night while on his way to visit a neighbour. His family had retired to rest, believing he would remain at his friend's for the night, and on Friday morning they were aroused by the news that his body

## Attempted Murder.

### Mr. Egan and the Land League.

## Murder of a Bailiff.

A fearful murder was committed at Logogby, 3 miles from Ballyhaunis, on Thursday night. Luke Dillon, bailiff to Mr. John Nolan Ferrell, left home with the presumed purpose of visiting a neighbour, and nothing was heard of him until Friday, when his body was found a quarter of a mile from his house, lying in the road in a pool of blood. Two bullets had penetrated the body, one in the chest and the other in the head, either of which might have caused death. Deceased was on friendly terms with his neighbours and the tenants over whom he was bailiff, and no cause can be assigned for the crime. No arrests have been made.

On Monday morning last the French shot an Arab almost under the Bey's window at Kasnar. It is said that this execution took place in consequence of the Arab being accused of placing a stone upon the railway, with the intention of overthrowing the trains. It is asserted that a princess, sister of the Bey, in spite of the laws of the country forbidding a woman to show herself in public, went on Sunday to the Commander, at Manoubah, to ask the man's pardon, which was not granted, and it is generally said that the Arab was innocent, and that the accusation was based on the fact that while he was running after a sheep he inadvertently let fall a stone on the rails.

A few nights ago a band of thirty brigands entered the village of Mari, in Sardinia, and attacked the house of the Syndic, who was awakened by the noise of the shots fired against the door and windows. Armed with a gun he hastened down to defend the front door, his three children meanwhile taking refuge in the house of the Communal Secretary. Perceiving that three of the band had forced the window and were entering, the Syndic repaired to the secretary's house for another gun, and went into the street to give the alarm. In doing so he was shot at by the brigands. The band on entering seized the Syndic's brother-in-law, the rector, and, having first cut off some of his hair to divest him of his sacred character, forced him to give up the keys of the house. Then, whilst two of their number held pistols to his head, the rest rifled the house of money and gold and silver objects, to the value of 12,000 lire. Next day three of the marauders were captured. One proved to be a local municipal councillor.

The commission for the purpose of inquiring into the conditions of the natives in Natal is to be immediately appointed. The commission, which was promised by Sir G. Colley, will include the Bishop of Natal, Government officials, members of the Legislature, and others.

Volo was evacuated by the Turks on last Sunday morning. During the night the Ottoman Commissioner and the military staff, with the troops, left for Constantinople. On Monday morning the Greek troops marched in, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the population of Volo and of the surrounding villages. Perfect order prevails.

The new Portuguese ministry has been constituted as follows: Senhor F. Fontes Pereira de Mello, President of the Ministry; Senhor Minister of Finance, and *ad interim* Minister of War; Senhor Thomas Ribeiro, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Vilena, Minister of Justice; Senhor de Sampa Pimentel, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Mintze, Minister of Public Works; and Senhor Mello Thombran, Minister of Marine.

Li Chaot'ang, the general manager of the Foochow Arsenal, will succeed the Marquis Teeng as Chinese Minister to England and France. The marquis will not leave until the arrival of his successor.

A shock of earthquake was felt at San José on Tuesday.

The Agricultural Department of the United States Government reports that this year's wheat crop averages 10½ bushels per acre against 13 1-10 for last year, or 20 per cent. decrease, being 100 million bushels decline from last year's product, which reached nearly five hundred million bushels.

At Mr. West's official visit to the White House on Monday, the British Minister stated to the President that he regarded his reception at Philadelphia as an unmistakable manifestation of the kindly sentiments marking the American people towards Queen Victoria and Great Britain. The President replied that he had genuine pleasure in heartily reciprocating Mr. West's good wishes personally and officially. The President further spoke of the deep feeling of friendship and sympathy between the two countries, and said that the American people would long remember the many words of affection and sympathy in their recent bereavement from her Majesty and the people of Great Britain. The United States Government, added President Arthur, would on all points, and at all times, use their best endeavours to promote and develop still more the spirit of harmony and goodwill which so signally marks the intercourse between the two nations.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Walter J. Sendall, assistant-secretary to the Local Government Board, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

On Monday Lord Ripon held a review of the troops at Agra. The military display was not of a very imposing nature, but from the multitude of spectators and their bright dresses the general aspect of the ground was highly picturesque. During a polo match the pony of Lord W. Beresford fell, and his rider dislocated his shoulder.

Baron Paul Krüdener, the great-grandson of Marshal Munich, conqueror of the Tartars, Poles, and Turks, under the Great, the grandson of Baron Wittgenstein, the constant of the Emperor Paul I., and a kinsman of high German, Austrian, and Russian families, was buried on Wednesday. He was 83 years of age, had lived ten years in France, and had fallen into such distress that the day before his death a third-rate hotel had taken him in out of charity. He was formerly a captain in the Russian navy.

At Ratisbon, an Ultramontane tailor has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and five years' loss of civic rights for voting at two polling-places and thus procuring the return of his candidate, on the validity of which the Bavarian Chamber has not yet decided.



Printed and Published at 118, Strand, in the Precincts of the Savoy,  
the County of Middlesex, by EUGENE MANNING, on the 25th Nov., 1911.